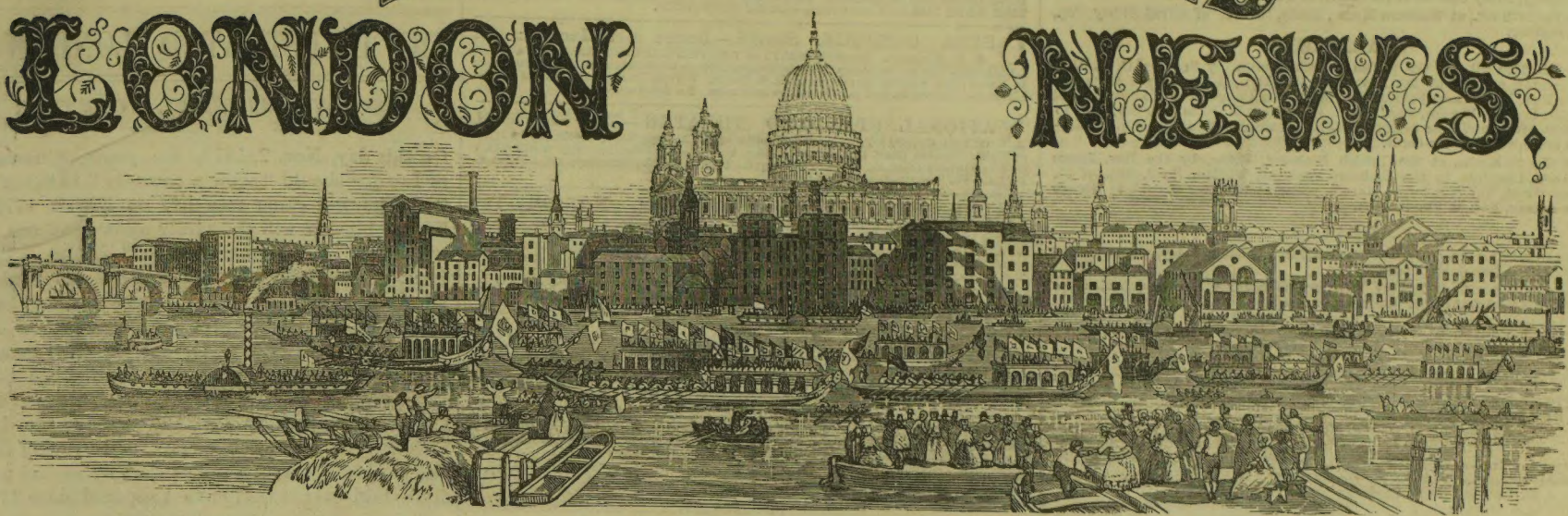


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 1730.—VOL. LXI.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1872.

WITH { SIXPENCE.
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { BY POST, 6½d.



PORTRAIT OF MRS. ROBINSON, BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

BIRTHS.

On the 18th ult., at Solberge, Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs. Hutton, of a daughter, prematurely.
On the 25th ult., at Bedford, the wife of Francis Gordon Archer, Deputy Commissary, Army Control Department, of a son.
On the 26th ult., at Woodburn House, Bucks, the wife of Alfred Gilbey, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 24th ult., at the parish church, Cheam, by the Rev. C. H. Rice, B.D., Rector, assisted by the Rev. J. H. Wanklyn, M.A., uncle of the bride, and the Rev. F. H. Snow Pendleton, late British Chaplain at Montevideo and Florence, Egerton Winder, third son of John Ruck of Sutton, Surrey, Esq., to Margaret Bradshaw, elder daughter of John Bradshaw Wanklyn, Esq., of Mayfield, Cheam, Surrey. No cards.
On the 24th ult., at the British Embassy, Bern, by the Rev. James Rathborne, Chaplain to the Embassy, Frederick William Bond, Esq., of 21, Victoria street, Westminster, to Marion, youngest daughter of the late George James Turner, Esq., of Cheltenham.

DEATHS.

On the 28th ult., at No. 4, Tavistock-square, London, Mary, widow of the late Nathaniel Gould, Esq., aged 72.
On the 25th ult., at Trinity Vicarage, Whitehaven, Arthur Octavius, the dearly-loved youngest son of the Rev. Canon Dalton, in his 16th year.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 9.

SUNDAY, NOV. 3.	
Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.	St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. J. H. Caward, M.A., Chaplain to the Lord Mayor; 3.15 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Claughton.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Samuel Flood Jones, M.A., Precentor and Minor Canon; 3 p.m., the Rev. Prebendary J. E. Kempe, M.A., Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly.	St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Josiah B. Pearson, M.A.	Savoy, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Navy and of the House of Commons.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Montagu Butler, Head Master of Harrow School; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.	
MONDAY, NOV. 4.	
Royal Institution, general meeting, 2 p.m.	Meetings to consider the purchase of Alexandra Park for the people (at the Mansion House), 4 p.m. (of working men), 7 p.m.
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. Joseph Pullen on Astronomy).	Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Medical Society, 8 p.m.	Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (opening address of the President, Mr. T. H. Wyatt).
Royal Academy, lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor Partridge on Anatomy).	Odontological Society, 8 p.m.
TUESDAY, NOV. 5.	
Gloucester Plot, 1605.	Liverpool Autumn Meeting (steplechases &c.), four days.
Middle Temple—the Master, Dr. Vaughan's, public readings on the Book of Testament begin, 8 a.m.	Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.
New City Library and Museum, to be opened by Prince Arthur; conversation in the evening—the Lord Chancellor in the chair.	St. Paul's Cathedral, evening lecture to young men, 8 p.m. (the Rev. Canon Gregory on the Bonds of Society).
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6.	
Mr. H. M. Stanley, Reminiscences of Livingstone (at St. James's Hall), 8 p.m.	Pathological Society, 8 p.m.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.	Society of Biblical Archaeology, 8.30 p.m.
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (the secretary on Additions to the Menagerie; Dr. Leconte on New Coleoptera; Messrs. Butler and Druce on Lepidoptera from Costa Rica).	
THURSDAY, NOV. 7.	
Meeting of Ladies at the Mansion House to advocate the purchase of Alexandra Park for the people, 11 a.m.	Royal Horticultural Society, fruit and flowers, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general, 3 p.m.
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. B. M. Cowie on Geometry).	Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.	Geological Society, 8 p.m.
FRIDAY, NOV. 8.	
Moon's first quarter, 3.51 a.m.	Cambridge Michaelmas Term divides at noon.
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Physics).	Royal Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.	
SATURDAY, NOV. 9.	
The Prince of Wales born, 1841.	Lord Mayor's day.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2 p.m.	Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 9.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 1	3 20	3 29	3 37	3 44	3 51	3 58

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in Miles. in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	In. in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.				
Oct. 23	29.723	41.2	36.7	85	1	33.4	52.0	WNW. SW.	214	.000	
24	29.251	46.3	45.5	97	10	36.4	52.3	S. SSE.	320	.500	
25	29.259	47.3	45.0	92	7	44.1	55.1	S. SSE.	245	.656	
26	29.287	49.0	46.2	91	8	46.4	54.6	SSE. S.	263	.257	
27	29.770	45.8	45.8	90	6	45.1	56.0	SW.	116	.010	
28	29.770	45.8	45.8	90	6	45.1	55.5	NNW.	153	.000	
29	30.016	49.3	47.0	92	10	39.7	57.4	WSW. SW.	526	.070	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m. :—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.761	29.346	29.271	29.274	29.625	29.691	30.061
Temperature of Air	40.2	51.4	48.6	47.9	51.9	49.7	50.3
Temperature of Evaporation	39.7	47.3	47.0	47.4	49.2	48.3	48.3
Direction of Wind	NW.	S.	SSW.	SSE.	SW.	NNE.	WSW

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Notice. Notwithstanding the great success that has attended the production of "The Lady of the Lake," it cannot be performed after Thursday, Dec. 19, in consequence of the preparations necessary for the production of the Grand Christmas Pantomime.—On MONDAY, NOV. 4, and during the Week, **THE LADY OF THE LAKE**, written and designed by Andrew Halliday, founded on the celebrated poem by Sir Walter Scott. Illustrated with magnificent scenery by William Beverley. Characters by Messrs. H. Sinclair, J. Dewhurst, W. Terriss, Wallace Wells, J. H. Barnes, and James Fernandez; Miss Maria B. Jones, Miss Kathleen Irwin, Miss Russell, Mrs. Aynsley Cooke, &c. Increased Orchestra and Chorus. The Dances, Revels, and Processions arranged by Mr. John Cornack. New Costumes, from the designs of an eminent artist. The whole of the Music composed and arranged by Mr. W. C. Levey. Preceded by a New Farce, **FUN IN A FOG**, at Seven o'clock, in which the celebrated Vokes Family will appear. To conclude with the Farce **IN POSSESSION**. Prices from 6d. to 4s. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—MORNING PERFORMANCE OF THE LADY OF THE LAKE, on SATURDAY NEXT. CHILDREN AND SCHOOLS at REDUCED PRICES to the following parts of the Theatre:—First Circle, Dress Circle, and Stalls. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—Lessee, Mr. Dion Boucicault.—**BABE AND BLOU** (by Dion Boucicault and J. R. Planché, Esq.). Every Evening, at Seven. Last Grand Morning Performance, Saturday Next, Nov. 9, at Two o'clock.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Thoroughly repaired, redecorated, and rescaled, will open for the Season THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, NOV. 2, with Mr. Gilbert's Mythological Comedy, **PYGMALION AND GALATEA**, with the original cast; and **A ROUGH DIAMOND**.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.—Every Evening until further notice, an entirely Original Play, by W. G. Wills (Author of "Medea in Corinth" &c.), written expressly for this Theatre, entitled **CHARLES I.**—Charles I., Mr. Henry Irving; Oliver Cromwell, Mr. George Belmore; Mr. Forrester, Mr. E. F. Edgar, Mr. R. Markby, Miss G. Pauncefort; and Queen Henrietta Maria, Miss Isabel Bateman. The Play is produced with new and appropriate scenery by Hawes Craven and H. Cuthbert. Performance will commence at Seven with **SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE**, concluding with **MY TURN NEXT**.

OPERA COMIQUE, Strand.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. E. P. Hingston. Doors open at 7; at 7.30, **THE CHIMNEY CORNER**; at Nine, **LELIE GREVE**; or, the Merry Tokophiles, in Two Acts and Three Tableaux, the Music by Hervé; the English adaptation by H. B. Farnie. Private Boxes and Stalls at all the Libraries. Prices, 1s. to 3s. Box-office now open. No fees for booking.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.—The ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY, under the direction of Mr. Aynsley Cook, EVERY EVENING at Eight. Monday (Nov. 4), Wednesday (Nov. 6), Thursday (Nov. 7), **THE BOHEMIAN GIRL**; Tuesday (Nov. 5), Friday (Nov. 8), **IL TROVATORE**; Saturday, **LA SONNAMBULA**. For Twenty-Four Nights only.

MOST IMPORTANT PROVINCIAL NOTICE.—The Public residing in the various cities and towns of the United Kingdom is hereby notified that the title of **CHRISTY MINSTRELS** is TOTALLY EXTINGUISHED FOR EVERMORE. The only company that ever possessed a clear and legitimate right to the designation from the period of its introduction into this country in 1857, and so many years past permanently located at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, is now known as

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MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S New and Original ENTERTAINMENT, **HAPPY ARCADIA, FIVE O'CLOCK TEA, and CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME.** Every Evening, except Sunday, at Eight; Theatre and Saturday Afternoons at Three.—**ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION**, 14, Regent-street.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Delighted and fashionable audiences.—**HAMILTON'S** New Route to India, CHARIOT-CROSS TO CALCUTTA, in Two Hours, via Paris, Mont Genis, and the Suez Canal. Pronounced to be the most splendid and authentic representation since the exhibition of the celebrated Overland Route at the Gallery of Illustration, in 1851. The magnificent scenery by Tabin; brilliant effects by Messrs. Hamilton. Grand National Music, Vocal and Instrumental. Every Evening at Eight; Wednesday and Saturday, Three and Eight.

MR. SANTLEY'S BALLAD CONCERT.—Mr. SANTLEY will give a BALLAD CONCERT in ST. JAMES'S HALL, on SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 9, to commence at Three o'clock. Vocalists: Madame Florence Lancia, Mlle. Mita Gaetano, Miss Catherine, Miss Enriquez; Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Maybrick, and Mr. Santley. Violin, Mr. Sainton. Pianoforte, Mr. Lindsay Sloper. Sofa Seats, 4s.; Family Tickets to admit four to Sofa Seats, One Guinea; Balcony 3s.; Area, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; at the usual Libraries and Music Warehouses; of Mr. George Dibby, 52, New Bond-street; and at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly.

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EXTRA ENGRAVING.

The Extra Supplement this week consists of a Large Engraving, entitled
"GOING TO THE FAIR."
By G. REGAMEY.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1872.

On this day, Nov. 2, 1872, the younger newspaper press of London should "shew a courtesy" to the *Morning Post*. That journal came into life on Nov. 2, 1772; and Mr. Thoms himself will cheerfully allow that one centenarian at least is in existence and good health. The achievement of this great age by our respected contemporary is an event in the history of journalism, and we are glad that there is no such pressure of topics of the hour as need deprive us of the pleasure of recognising the occasion. One hundred years of journalistic life means a great thing.

We need hardly say that we have no intention of enacting the part of Feramorz, or of saying that to treat the subject properly requires that we should notice all the important events that have happened since 1772. But it will be neither uninteresting nor unprofitable to glance back to the history of that year and see under what conditions, political and social, appeared the first number of a paper whose latest issue lies upon our tables to-day. The nation had seen some dozen years of the reign of George III., and that Sovereign and his family were occupying a prominent place in the public eye. For a few years earlier, the Duke of Gloucester had married the niece of Horace Walpole, an excellent lady; and in 1771 the Duke of Cumberland had married Mrs. Horton, to whose excellences it is less easy to certify. The King resolved to discourage such proceedings on the part of his family, and in the year of which we are about to speak a message from the Sovereign announced the Royal Marriage Bill, now the Royal Marriage Act, which forbids the descendants of George II. to wed without the sanction of the Crown. The bill was fought over to the last, and the debates, says Walpole, took up nearly a hundred hours in the House of Commons, where it was carried by a majority of eighteen only, while ten of its opponents were accidentally shut out from division. "Never," adds the same writer—whose animus, however, must be remembered—"was a bill that gave more deep offence." He means, however, that it offended his own order; "the people did not interfere, nor was it matter of popularity to oppose it. Lord Mansfield bears all the odium."

Ireland was troublesome then, as at most dates, and there was an insurrection of 4000 men, who called themselves Hearts of Steel. They went out on the land question, being tenants of Lord Donegall, "driven off their lands because they could not pay heavy fines for renewing their leases." But Government in those days was vigorous enough, and 1600 horse and infantry made short work with the poor Hearts of Steel. Lord North was Premier at this time, and in another year was to deal with a far more formidable rebellion, for, in 1773, Boston burned the tea, and the ties that united England to her American colonies. This does not come into our narrative, but we mention it to show that our contemporary was born in time to tell a disastrous story.

England was beginning to listen to what were called the groans of India. The deeds of Lord Clive, and the results of a frightful famine in Bengal, were being forced upon the notice of Parliament, and some splendid debating was the issue. Charles Fox, not altogether sober from Newmarket races, made a grand speech against our Indian system, and predicted that we should lose our Eastern possessions, and should ourselves perish, corrupted by our evil gains and evil habits. The East India Company declared a deficiency of above a million, and came to the House for aid, after getting large loans from the Bank of England; and thus a close inquiry into Indian management was a necessary preliminary to the settling the Company's affairs, and next year Warren Hastings was named, by Act, as Governor-General. The name opens up to the historical student a long series of pictures, and the face of Edmund Burke is seen in the distance.

We had a strong fleet preparing, but this was only a "demonstration." It was supposed to be intended for the North; but it did not sail, and people occupied themselves with the painful story of Struensee and his Queen, the unfortunate sister of our King. Her husband, Christian VII. of Denmark, jealous of his wife, imprisoned her for life, and caused her favourite to be put to death. "Struensee has followed Rizzio" is the cynic's comment.

We do not hear much of what the millions said or thought in these times: it is enough for historians that the deeds and words of the distinguished part of society are known. Still, the dignity of history stoops to record that several bankers broke in this year, that four millions of money were thus lost, and that suicides followed. The Scotch bankers were accused of precipitating the financial catastrophes, and the efforts of our Bank to stop the northern manœuvres did the rest. A very great shock was given, it was said, to British credit, and the most gloomy predictions were freely circulated. England's sun was going to set for ever. Younger journals than the *Morning Post* have had to chronicle similar vaticinations, and will have to do so again.

The year does not seem to have been very full of

social or literary incident. London had a glorious masquerade at the Pantheon. Samuel Foote brought out his famous comedy of the "Nabob," in which he dexterously availed himself of the popular prejudice against rich Indians, and gave the town a presentment of a very black millionaire, whom, if we recollect aright, Foote visited (being hospitably received), in order to "get a sitting" for the stage imitation. Zoffany was painting the portraits so many of which adorn the Garrick Club. The Rev. Mr. Mason, whose satire is better worth remembering than his seriousness, produced "Elfrida," and was thought to have done a great thing. Who knows aught of "Elfrida"? Chatterton had been two years in his melancholy grave, but some of his Rowley forgeries were reappearing and puzzling the critics, who were "yet sore," and unwilling to be oracular.

Such were some of the conditions and events of the time when our contemporary came into existence. We are not without hope that it will employ an industrious hand to chronicle its own history, which, involved, as it must be, with that of society, will make excellent memoirs in aid of the Macaulay of the future. The *Post* has been variously conducted, as have most long-lived journals, and there have been times when the spirit of a past age has worked upon it injuriously; times, too, when a more harmless influence has exposed it to satire, and the "Rejected Addresses" remind us of one portion of these times. It is scarcely needful to say, yet it would seem churlish to withhold the tribute, that our centenary contemporary has long been conducted with the greatest ability, and in the tone which distinguishes British journalism from that of nearly every other country—the tone of a gentleman. And so we heartily wish the *Morning Post* another century of prosperity.

The decision of the Emperor of Germany on the question submitted to his arbitration by the Washington Treaty has taken the English public by surprise. It is natural enough that it should have done so. There were very few even of our most intelligent and cultivated fellow-countrymen who, on a matter of this kind, were not content to shape their judgment by the confident assurances of the Foreign Office. They now find that the dispute between England and America relating to San Juan originated in a careless discharge of the duties of the Foreign Office in 1846, and has been continued by a blunder intended to conceal, ever since then, the grave results of an inexcusable want of information.

The commencement of the dispute must be briefly described in order to make it fully intelligible. During the last Peel Administration, and while the American Republic was guided by the Government of President Polk, the exuberant enterprise of American settlers threatened such a confusion of boundary between the territories of the two great Powers as the joint occupancy by both would have proved unable to prevent. Hence the Treaty of 1846, which fixed the boundary at the forty-ninth parallel of latitude. But pursuing that parallel straight into the North Pacific would have intersected Vancouver Island, and have made over a large southern section of it to the hands of the American Government. This, of course, was out of the question, and hence it was provided in the Treaty that the line of boundary should run westward along the forty-ninth parallel to the middle of the channel separating the American continent from Vancouver Island, and should be deflected thence in a southerly direction through the middle of the said channel and of Fuca Strait to the Pacific Ocean—the Channel and Strait to be always open to navigation by the ships of both nations. This Treaty, drawn at the Foreign Office whilst Lord Aberdeen was Secretary and Sir Robert Peel Premier, seems, according to Earl Russell's statement, to have been draughted and signed without any certain knowledge of the geography or hydrography of the region thus divided. When a Commission for setting out the boundary line proceeded to discharge their duty they found—what might have been ascertained before the Treaty was negotiated—that the middle channel, to which the Treaty apparently referred, was seldom used, because narrow and tortuous, and that there were two navigable channels, one called the Rosario Channel, close by the Continent, and the other the Haro Canal, contiguous to Vancouver Island. What should be the interpretation of the Treaty under these circumstances has been a question of serious difference between the American and British Governments ever since. The contest, which began in diplomatic anger, very nearly ended in war. In 1855 a dangerous crisis occurred. The Legislature of Washington Territory included the Island of San Juan in Whatcom County, and levied taxes therein. These taxes were refused, and the sheriff of the county seized sheep enough to satisfy the demand. The affair blew over for a while; but in 1859 General Harney, the commander of the military department of Oregon, landed a company of United States infantry on the island, with a view to resist the intended arrest of an American citizen by a civil officer of the British Government. The squabble threatened to expand into a war between the two countries, when, under the mediation of General Scott, a truce was agreed on, and each Power from that time to this has militarily held a small portion of the island until the dispute should be adjusted.

The San Juan boundary question is one of those disputes which reflect discredit upon the intelligence as well as upon the political morality of the official parties to

them. The matter to be decided might have been easily arranged, even after it had been found that the words of the Treaty of 1846 were based upon a geographical blunder. America did not surpass England in the unreasonableness of her claim. The clear intent of that treaty was that the space intervening between the continent and Vancouver Island should be intersected midway by the boundary line between the two territories. The insertion in the Treaty of the term "channel" was an accident, due to the ignorance of the negotiators, probably on both sides—certainly on ours. It might have been possible to fix upon a line which would have fairly harmonised with the words of the Treaty and excluded the extreme claims of both parties. America contended, from the first, that the navigable channel nearest to Vancouver Island was that intended by the Treaty. The British Government insisted that the channel running nearest to the continent was meant. Each wanted more than half of the intervening space which was to have been divided. Each refused to give way or to listen to a compromise which would have been honourable to both. And now, by the decision of the German Emperor, the American claim—namely, that the boundary line should be run through the Canal of Haro—is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the Treaty concluded between the Government of her Britannic Majesty and that of the United States of America, dated at Washington, June 15, 1846.

Of course, the award will be promptly and loyally accepted as decisive. The British claim, justifiable or unjustifiable before the Emperor had decided, has now ceased to exist. There will be no disposition to question its impartiality. There are no sufficient grounds, we think, to challenge the competency of the learned and accomplished men to whom he referred the subject for investigation. It may be that there is much to be said on both sides. It is certain that common-sense, if allowed to take in all the circumstances and consequences of the case, would have given its decision for neither England nor America. What we have to deplore is that, in framing the last Washington Treaty, the question submitted to arbitration was not the true question a decision of which would have brought out the nearest approximation to justice for both sides, and that the sole power conferred upon the referee was to determine between the Haro Canal and the Rosario—which of them most nearly fulfilled the conditions and spirit of the Treaty of 1846. Our Foreign Office, however, staked everything upon getting the Rosario Strait, and failed.

The immediate consequences of the award will be felt far more in Canada than at home. So long as peace lasts between us and the United States our interests in that part of the world will be just what they were, with this sole difference that the San Juan boundary dispute will exist no longer, and that the few marines we left on the island will be withdrawn. But should war occur between the two English-speaking peoples—which God in His mercy forbid—the Dominion will have no outlet to the Pacific Ocean through the Fuca Strait but one that may be dominated by American artillery. They will possess the Gibraltar which will effectually command the Georgian Gulf. Such a possibility will, no doubt, seriously dishearten the Canadians in the construction of their trans-continental railway. In the language of the *British Colonist*, "it would seem to be no longer a matter of choice between terminating that railway on the mainland and expending a few extra millions in order to reach a more eligible terminus beyond those channels the key to which Brother Jonathan has just put in his pocket."

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues at Balmoral Castle.

Captain Alison, Lieutenant Fallowfield, and Lieutenant Crawford, of the 91st (Princess Louise's) Argyllshire Highlanders, were invited to luncheon at Balmoral on Tuesday week, after which they were received by her Majesty. The Right Hon. W. E. Forster arrived at the castle as Minister in attendance. Mr. Forster dined with her Majesty.

On the following day the Earl of Aberdeen arrived at Balmoral, and, with the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, dined with the Queen. The Earl of Aberdeen left the next morning.

Yesterday (Friday) week Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, who had been on a visit for a fortnight to her Majesty, left the castle upon her return to Inverary Castle. Her Royal Highness, attended by Miss Bauer and Colonel Ponsonby, left Balmoral shortly after six o'clock in the morning, and posted to Ballater, and travelled thence by special train to Aberdeen, where the Royal carriage was attached to the ordinary south train. The Marquis of Lorne met the Princess at Stirling. The Right Hon. W. E. Forster dined with the Queen.

On Saturday last the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby and the Right Hon. W. E. Forster dined with her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen attended Divine service at Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. Taylor officiated. It being the sacramental Sunday of the district, her Majesty remained until after the administration of the first table.

On Monday Prince Leopold drove to the Glassalt Shiel. The Right Hon. W. E. Forster and the Rev. Dr. Taylor dined with her Majesty.

The Queen has driven out daily, and has paid visits among the Highland tenantry and dependants upon the Royal demesne. In consequence of the recent death of the Princess of Hohenlohe, her Majesty directed that the usual Halloween festivities should not be held this year.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Hawes, who lately succeeded to the command of the first battalion 9th Foot, is appointed to succeed Colonel Bent, C.B., R.E. (upon his promotion), as Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales returned to Marlborough House on Saturday last, from visiting the Earl of Aylesford at Packington,

Hall, Warwickshire. The Princess of Wales visited Mr. M'Lean's gallery in the Haymarket to inspect his collection of water-colour drawings. In the evening their Royal Highnesses went to the Royalty Theatre. On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service. On Monday Prince and Princess Christian visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House and remained to luncheon. Subsequently Princess and Princess Christian took a drive. The Prince left Marlborough House for Six-Mile Bottom, near Newmarket, the shooting over which estate is held for the season by the Duke of Cambridge. The shooting party included, besides the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Huntingfield, &c. To-day (Saturday) the Royal and distinguished sportsmen will shoot over the Duke of Rutland's neighbouring estate, after which the Prince, with the Duke of Cambridge, will return to town. The Princess has remained at Marlborough House during the Prince's absence. Her Royal Highness visited the Duchess of Inverness, yesterday (Friday) week, at Kensington Palace, and in the evening dined with the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House. On Wednesday the Princess drove to Kew, and visited the Duchess of Cambridge at Cambridge Cottage. Her Royal Highness has also taken her customary daily drives. On Monday next the Prince purposes visiting the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh at Elvedon Hall; and on the following Friday the Prince and Princess, with their family, are expected to arrive at Sandringham House, Norfolk.

The Queen of the Netherlands left Knowsley on Saturday last. Her Majesty arrived at Ford Castle, on Monday, on a visit to the Marchioness Dowager of Waterford.

His Excellency the German Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff have left Prussia House for St. Leonards-on-Sea.

The Japanese Embassy arrived at Bradford yesterday (Friday) week. The members of the Embassy visited Salsaire, and were afterwards entertained at luncheon by Sir Titus Salt. Subsequently the Embassy inspected the Mammingham Mills, and in the evening were entertained at a banquet at the Victoria Hotel, as the guests of the president and council of the Chamber of Commerce. On Saturday last their Excellencies went to Halifax and inspected the carpet manufactory of Messrs. John Crossley and Sons, and other manufactories, and subsequently visited Bolton Abbey.

The Burmese Embassy have left the Grosvenor Hotel for the Beach Mansion Hotel, Southsea.

The Duchess Dowager of Athole and Miss Murray Macgregor have arrived at the St. George's Hotel.

The Duke of Norfolk has arrived at Norfolk House, St. James's-square, from Arundel Castle, Sussex.

The Duke of St. Albans has arrived at Redbourne Hall, Lincolnshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury have arrived at Hatfield House, Herts.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter arrived in town on Saturday last from Burghley House, Northamptonshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne have arrived at their residence at Bowood.

Viscount and Viscountess Royston arrived in town, on Saturday last, from visiting the Earl and Countess of Aylesford at Packington Hall, Coventry.

"MRS. MARY ROBINSON."

The picture of which our front page shows an Engraving is placed where it is for the sake of the painter, Sir Joshua Reynolds; for, though its subject is a pretty woman dressed in the fashion of ninety years ago, she was one whose behaviour did not merit such commemoration. Mary Darby Robinson, born at Bristol in November, 1758, was married, at the age of fifteen, to a profligate and dishonest attorney in Lincoln's-inn-fields; and, when her husband deserted her, she went upon the stage, being encouraged by Garrick and patronised by the Duchess of Devonshire. Her performance of Perdita, in "The Winter's Tale," drew some attention for the sake of her beauty, and she was freely spoken of as "Perdita Robinson." Still more freely was she spoken of, from 1780 to 1783, as the paramour of the young Prince of Wales. This connection was one of the first causes of the estrangement between that Prince and the King, his father, which had important political consequences, and the conduct of Charles Fox regarding it has been severely blamed. Soon after her dismissal by the Prince, she was afflicted with a malady which deprived her of the use of her limbs; and so, being unable to earn her livelihood as an actress, she took advantage of the notoriety which her name had gained to make money by authorship. Several novels, which are utterly forgotten, a tragedy called "The Sicilian Lover," and a volume or two of short poems were the fruit of her literary industry. She also wrote her autobiography, which does not much raise her character in the reader's esteem. She died in 1800 at Englefield, near Windsor, and is buried in Old Windsor churchyard. Sir Joshua Reynolds painted her portrait four or five times.

The second exhibition of Scandinavian Arts and Industry at Copenhagen was closed on Monday without any solemnity.

Mr. Blake, leader of the Government in Ontario, has resigned, his place being taken by Vice-Chancellor Mowatt.

Lady Becher, formerly known as Miss O'Neill, the eminent Irish actress, died recently, at Mallow, aged eighty-one.

George Carter, who for many years past has occupied the position of huntsman to the Fitzwilliam hounds, was, on Wednesday, presented, at Peterborough, with a handsome testimonial in the shape of a large silver cup and £690 in money.

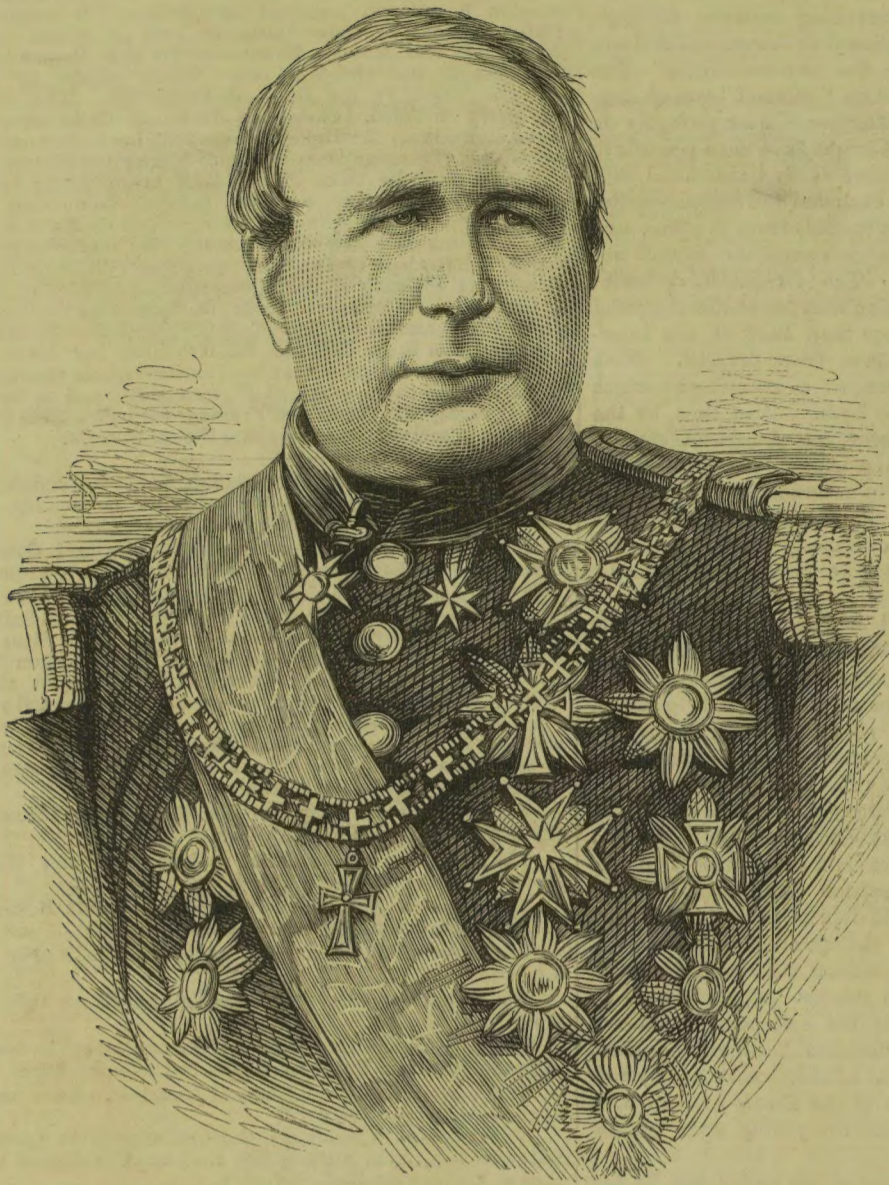
The Rev. Dr. Marshall, of Coupar Angus, a prominent United Presbyterian minister, who has taken a leading part in ecclesiastical and educational controversies in Scotland, was on Tuesday presented with £1000 as a testimonial.

The London and North-Western Railway Company have announced that during the winter months, commencing on and from the 1st inst., they will provide foot-warmers for first and second class travellers free of charge.

A new Greek Church was opened at Wolverhampton for Divine service on Wednesday. The officiating high priest was the Very Rev. Dr. Morus, of Manchester, assisted by the Rev. S. G. Hatherly, the ordained priest of the new church.

Lord Henry Scott, M.P., distributed at Southampton, on Wednesday, the prizes won at the Oxford and Cambridge examination, spoke hopefully of the general result of these competitions, but with disfavour of "cramming," and of mere book knowledge as a criterion of fitness for public appointments.

According to advices from Brazil, the unpleasantness which had arisen between that country and the Argentine Republic has been amicably settled. The Argentine Government, moreover, proposes to refer its boundary disputes with Paraguay to arbitration.



THE LATE BARON DE BEAULIEU, BELGIAN AMBASSADOR.



FIELD MARSHAL SIR W. GOMM, K.C.B., CONSTABLE OF THE TOWER.



THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.



THE FRENCH EMIGRATION FROM ALSACE AND LORRAINE: PARIS OFFICES OF THE RELIEF SOCIETY.

THE LATE BELGIAN MINISTER.

The death of Baron de Beaulieu, the late Belgian Ambassador at the court of Queen Victoria, has been announced in this Journal. He was one of the most eminent diplomatic servants of that small kingdom; and his appointment, in 1869, to succeed the estimable M. Van de Weyer as its official representative here, was generally approved. Napoleon Alcindor Beaulieu was born at Namur, in 1805, and first entered the army; but, after the Belgian Revolution of 1830, was attached, as secretary, to the special mission of General Goblet, who came to London for the negotiations to establish the independence of Belgium. He was appointed first secretary to the Berlin Legation in 1833, and in 1838 became chargé-d'affaires at that capital, whence he was removed in 1840 to Lisbon. In 1845 he was Belgian Minister at Washington; in 1849, at Copenhagen; in 1858, and till 1867, at Frankfurt; but, after the overthrow of the Germanic Confederation, he represented Leopold II. at the Hague, before he came to London. He was elevated to the rank of Baron in 1857; he was a grand officer of the Order of Leopold, and of that of the Lion of the Netherlands. The portrait is from a photograph by Deron, of Brussels.

THE CONSTABLE OF THE TOWER.

Field Marshal Sir William Maynard Gomm, G.C.B., who has succeeded the late Sir George Pollock as Constable of the Tower, is eighty-eight years old, having been born in 1784. His father was a Lieutenant-Colonel. When a little boy, he entered the Army as an Ensign in the 9th Regiment of Foot in May, 1794; on Nov. 16 in that year he became Lieutenant; and in June, 1803, he attained the rank of Captain. He was promoted to a Majority in 1811; to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in 1812; and was made full Colonel in the Army in 1829. The grade of Major-General was reached in 1837; in 1846 he was a Lieutenant-General; in 1854 a full General; and on Jan. 1, 1868, he was raised to the highest rank in the Army—that of Field Marshal. Altogether he has seen seventy-eight years' service, twenty-eight of which have been on full pay as a regimental and staff officer. He is Colonel-in-Chief of the Coldstream Guards, to which he was appointed in August, 1863, having been previously Colonel of the 13th Foot. Sir William Gomm's active service has been considerable. He served in the expedition to the Helder in 1799, including the actions of Sept. 19 and Oct. 2 of that year. He was on duty on the coast of France in 1800; in Hanover in 1805; in the expedition to Stralsund and the siege of Copenhagen in 1807; the Peninsular campaigns of 1808-9, including the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and Corunna, the expedition to Walcheren and the siege of Flushing in 1809. In 1810 he proceeded again to the Peninsula, where he served on the staff of the Quartermaster-General during the remainder of the war, and was a witness of the battles of Busaco and Fuentes d'Onor, assault and capture of Badajoz, battle of Salamanca, action at Villa Muriel, battle of Vittoria, siege of San Sebastian, battles of the Nive and Nivelle, and investment of Bayonne. He served also through the campaign of 1815, and was present at Quatre-Bras and Waterloo as Quartermaster General of the fifth division. Sir William was commander of the forces, Lieutenant-Governor, and member of council in Jamaica, in 1840-1; commanded the northern district in England in 1842; was governor and commander-in-chief of the Mauritius from 1843 to 1849. Subsequently, from 1851 to 1855, he was commander-in-chief in India. Sir William Gomm has received the gold cross and one clasp for Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, San Sebastian, and Nive; and the silver war medal with six clasps for Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and Nivelle; and the medal for Waterloo. He is also a Knight of the Second Class of the Order of St. Anne of Russia. His first wife was a daughter of Mr. Granville Penn; but he again married, secondly, a grand-daughter of the fifth Marquis of Lothian, the Hon. Elizabeth Kerr.

The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Co.

NEW POST OFFICE AT SYDNEY.

The capital city of New South Wales, having a population of nearly 150,000, and a flourishing trade, while standing in a magnificent position on the inner shore of Port Jackson, one of the finest harbours in the world, is now adorning itself with stately architectural structures. The University is a noble building in the Perpendicular Gothic style; with which the two neighbouring edifices, St. Paul's and St. John's Colleges, respectively belonging to the Church of England and to the Roman Catholics, form a quite harmonious group. The two cathedrals, erected likewise for those two main divisions of the religious world, are nearly finished; and their style is equally imposing. Another great public building under construction is the Townhall, of which Prince Alfred laid the foundation-stone; it is a superb pile of the Italian Renaissance type, with a tall clock-tower. The new Post Office, shown in our Illustration, stands between George-street and Pitt-street, with a frontage to each of those streets. Its design combines the Florentine with the Venetian characteristics. The pillars of the arcade, being of the native granite, which has a grey tint and takes a high polish, agreeably relieve the general uniformity of colour. The building is profusely decorated with carving throughout. In the list of fine edifices at Sydney must be included several of an earlier date; Government House, a grand mansion in the Tudor style, on a slight eminence overlooking the noble harbour; the Parliament House, in Macquarie-street; the two Courts of Justice, one of a Doric design, at Darlinghurst, and the other in King-street; and the Exchange, a large building of the Corinthian order. The various banks, insurance offices, and private mercantile establishments have vied with each other in erecting large and ornamental places of business, especially along the west side of George-street. Sydney contains about a hundred and twenty churches and chapels, of greater or lesser outward pretensions. This brief enumeration will show that the town has a metropolitan aspect, worthy of the oldest colony and province in the English Australian empire.

EMIGRANTS OF ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

The harsh effects of the German Imperial decree, obliging all the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine to choose by voting each individually whether they would remain in their old homes and be counted Germans, or remove into France and keep their former nationality, have been severely felt by thousands of families in the two conquered provinces. The appointed day for every adult man and woman, in a population of more than one million souls, to perform the very painful act of making this official declaration, or what is called the "option," was Sept. 30; and very large numbers of those who chose to be French people have since arrived in Paris, with their families, having left their trades, farms, or employments. For the relief of those who find themselves in the capital of their inherited and still adopted country, destitute of the means of subsistence, the Société Protectrice des

Alsaciens et des Lorrains is now actively working. The offices of the society are in the Rue de Provence. The committee consists of thirty members, of whom the Count d'Haussonville, member of the Académie Française, and author of a history of Lorraine, is the president. Amongst the members may be named the Baron L. de Bussière, M. Saglio, M. de Billy, Inspector General of Mines, M. Maunberger, and M. Henri Aron; the treasurers, Count E. de Pourtalès, the Marquis de Raigeourt, and M. Rumpier, with M. Berger, the secretary. There is a ladies' committee, of which the Marquise de Jaucourt, the Baroness L. de Bussière, Madame Alp. Saglio, Madame Ratisbonne, Mlle. Pollonius, and Madame Erard are among the most devoted members. Two of the most influential friends of this society are M. de Rémusat, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and his sister-in-law. From morning until night the emigrants throng the offices; on an average about 150 are relieved every day in sums varying from 5f. to 200f.; the smaller sums are paid to them for travelling purposes, or to procure food and temporary lodging, and an increased amount is given when it is desired to assist in establishing a family. The most important business carried on here is the registration of those who are seeking employment; and clerks, shopmen, male and female servants, mechanics, and labourers of all kinds have their names placed on the books, and as soon as possible employment is found for them. There are about 300 applications of this kind in a day. Heads of large industrial establishments and superintendents of railways take off some of the men, and not a few prefer to settle in Algeria. Meantime, the ladies of this society are visiting the poorest of the emigrant families scattered about Paris. They go singly or in couples to the various addresses given to them at the office, and they distribute small sums for the more immediate wants. Once a week they meet and compare notes, state the requirements of the most necessitous cases, and ask for such sums as are needed to purchase beds, bedding, clothing, or food. In short, the diligent and discreet administration of charity is doing all it can to help these distressed exiles, the latest victims of the great war.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Oct. 31.

The Permanent Committee of the National Assembly has held its last sitting, and in a week from to-day the Assembly itself will meet in the Theatre of Versailles, with many important questions to discuss, not a few of which will raise irritating debates. The last meeting of the Permanent Committee—which was comparatively calm and unlike that of three weeks ago, when M. Thiers was almost arraigned in accusation—commenced with criticisms of the minutes of the previous meeting, and retractions, under the guise of corrections, of much of the violent language that had been used at it. M. Grévy, the president, announced that besides Prince Napoleon's protest he had received others, from MM. Rouher and Maurice Richard, asking him to bring the question of the Prince's expulsion before the Committee, to which he had replied that the Committee was not legally competent to deal with the matter. M. Grévy proposed that the protests should be placed on the table of the Assembly, which proposition the Committee eventually agreed to.

The most interesting question raised at the meeting was the remissness of the Minister of Finance in only inviting tenders for the mail service to England on Oct. 15, when the Clebsattel-Churchward contract had already expired on the first of the month. M. Botieau called attention to this matter, and described the inefficient state of the service at that moment when letters were pouring in at the Hôtel des Postes complaining of the continued tardy arrival of the mails in England. He stated that the contract had been hastily granted to two French journalists—the joint editors of the *Evénement*—to the detriment of the public interests, and feared that, in spite of the Minister's assertions to the contrary, it would be impossible to commence the new service by Nov. 1, mentioning that meanwhile the transport of the mails was being effected by two Government despatch-boats, at considerable cost to the Treasury. To these complaints M. Lefranc, the Minister of the Interior, could only give some evasive replies, but continued to hope that the new service would be in working order by the time appointed.

The five Academies of the French Institute held their annual public meeting at the Palais Mazarin last Friday, when M. Camille Doucet, the Director of the French Academy, pronounced the customary annual oration upon those members of the Institute who had died during the past year. While speaking of Carafa, the musical composer, M. Doucet found an occasion to mention Auber's name, and he spoke of the distinguished musician in the highest terms, alluding contemptuously to the manner in which M. Jules Simon had lately spoken of him at the Conservatoire. All eyes were immediately turned upon the luckless Minister of Public Instruction, Religion, and the Fine Arts, whose passion for speaking is continually bringing him into scrapes. This little incident over, the biennial prize of 20,000f. was accorded to M. Guizot for his recent "History of France Related to My Grandchildren," of which M. Doucet spoke in terms of the highest praise. Later in the afternoon M. Charles Blanc read a remarkable essay on "Feminine Dress," which a bevy of the belles of the French aristocracy had assembled to hear, and in which he unsparingly condemned some of the ridiculous fashions in vogue at the present moment.

The German troops continue their leisurely evacuation of the departments of the Marne and Haute-Marne. All their ambulances, baggage-trains, and field-posts have at last left both departments, without the movement being attended by any incident of importance. A curious story comes from Châlons respecting a small party of French soldiers who, on the way to the Châlons camp, found on their arrival, at midnight, at the railway station of the town that no train had been prepared to take them on. They remained in the station until daybreak, when some of them ventured into the town with their side-arms, and were immediately stopped by the German soldiers and disarmed; one man, who hustled or insulted a German sentinel—which of the two is not quite clear—being arrested and sentenced by the Germans to three days' imprisonment. The remainder of the party was allowed to proceed by the next train to the Châlons camp. The French authorities have sentenced the sergeant in command—for the men were unaccompanied by any superior officer—to fifteen days' imprisonment for having permitted his men to venture into the town.

M. Théophile Gautier was buried here last Friday at the Montmartre cemetery, in presence of the principal notabilities of the literary and artistic worlds. Over the grave M. Alexandre Dumas spoke very eloquently of the deceased's striking merits, and regretted, as he well might do, that his untimely death had prevented the Academy from receiving the distinguished art-critic among its members.

The Paris municipal election for the Quartier des Halles

has terminated in the election of M. Lamouroux, the Radical candidate.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel reviewed his fleet on Monday. The men-of-war, it is telegraphed from Naples, presented a very fine coup-d'œil, the sea being calm and the weather brilliant. An immense number of spectators lined the shores. The King and the Duke of Genoa were on board the Royal despatch-boat. The fleet was divided into three divisions of four vessels each. The first division attacked the Castle dell' Oro, which was defended by the third division. The second division afterwards arrived to assist the first. At the close of the manoeuvres, which were brilliantly executed, the fleet defiled before the King's despatch-boat.

It is announced that the Parliament will be opened on the 20th inst.

From various parts of Italy we have news of the serious damage caused by the inundations. Nearly all the railways are interrupted. Thousands of persons have been compelled to abandon their homes, and the consternation is general.

The Pope, on Monday, received a numerous deputation of the inhabitants residing in the Monti quarter of the city. In reply to their address, read by Prince Aldobrandini, the Pope congratulated the deputation on their sentiments of affection for the Vicar of Christ, and deplored the danger which the spiritual power encountered. His Holiness added that the Roman Catholic world at the present day offered the magnificent spectacle of pilgrimages and the founding of institutions in favour of the Church and in conformity with the actual wants of the people. The Pope added:—"The Episcopacy is the defender of right and religion. Let us pray that the Lord do come." Amongst those present were Cardinal Cullen and the diplomatic representatives of France, Portugal, and Peru.

SPAIN.

The Senate, after a long delay, has adopted the Address to the Throne by a large majority. The proposal to abolish capital punishment has been rejected by 99 against 53 votes. The question of the impeachment of the Sagasta-Moreno Ministry is now before the Cortes, the motion for its being taken into consideration having been carried by 124 votes against 104. Senor Zorrilla voted against the motion, but declined to make it a Cabinet question. Complaint having recently been made in the Congress of the working of the telegraph-lines in Spain, Senor Zorrilla has promised to bring in a bill appropriating a sum of twelve millions of reals to the improvement of the system. There was a strong party debate on Monday on the bill for calling out 40,000 men; Senor Zorrilla, in reply to Senor Figueras, said the Government was not frightened by the declaration of war on the part of the Republicans. The first article of the bill was carried by a large majority.

PORTUGAL.

The Chamber of Peers have rejected the motion for the dissolution of the Assembly on the ground that they were not competent to decide the question. The motion has been referred to a Committee of the Legislature.

SWITZERLAND.

It is authenticated that the majority of the members returned to the National Council are favourable to the revision of the Constitution.

BELGIUM.

The project for the reorganisation of the army appears to have failed, the civil members of the military commission having refused their assent to the proposed reforms.

M. Crémieux was elected president, and Sir F. Goldsmid, M. Gompertz (Vienna), and M. Lazarus (Berlin), vice-presidents of the Jewish conference at Brussels on Wednesday. The object of the gathering is to obtain, if possible, by international intervention, some change for the better in the condition of the Jews in Roumania, which has been for so many years a scandal to Europe.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

All the provincial Diets of the Austro-Hungarian empire are convoked for Tuesday next.

Both Delegations read, on Thursday week, the financial law a third time, resolving at the same time that the question of a supplementary credit for the military frontier should be adjourned till next Session. The Delegations were thereupon closed. During the last sitting Count Andrássy thanked the members, in the name of the Emperor, for their diligence and perseverance, and, on behalf of the Ministry, for the consideration and confidence they had shown to the Government.

In the Austrian Delegation the President, Herr Hopfen, stated that the common expenditure of the Empire for 1873 would be only 3,500,000 fl. in excess of that of the previous year, the Cis-Leithan quota being even 1,000,000 less.

GREECE.

The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia has arrived at Corfu from Rome. The Greek Court will prolong its stay there until the end of the month.

Two of the Ministers have resigned, in consequence of the opposition of the Cabinet to their proposal that some arrangement should be made in the Laurium Mines question.

AMERICA.

According to a Treasury pamphlet recently issued in reference to the Public Debt of the United States, a reduction of 100,000,000 dols. has been annually effected for the last three years.

A cable telegram announces the death of Mrs. Horace Greeley.

The epidemic amongst horses which has been so widespread in Canada is now prevailing in the State of New York, where 30,000 horses are said to be suffering from it.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Their Serene Highnesses Prince Philip and Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, cousins of her Majesty, have arrived at Sydney from California. The General Synod of the Episcopal Church in Australia and Tasmania is in session at Sydney. It is announced from Melbourne that Sir James McCulloch has been appointed Agent-General in Great Britain for the colony of Victoria, and not, as was recently stated, for all the Australian colonies.

Mr. Vogel Waterhouse has formed a new Ministry in New Zealand, vice Mr. Stafford.

Disturbances have occurred with the natives in the Chatham Islands.

INDIA.

Lord Northbrook held a public durbar at Mooltan yesterday week, at which were present the Nawab of Bawalpora and several frontier chiefs. His Excellency expressed pleasure at the cordial reception he had met with in the Punjab, and assured the independent chiefs that, so long as the security of our frontier remained undisturbed, the British Government had no desire to interfere with their independence.

According to a Geneva paper, Dr. Merle d'Aubigné has left two volumes on the Reformation, almost complete, bringing the history down to the death of Luther.

The widow of Wolfgang von Göthe, the only son of the poet, died at Weimar on Saturday.

Mr. Hepworth Dixon has been made a Knight of the Golden Crown by the German Emperor.

A motion to exclude Jews from the landwehr has been rejected by the Servian Skuptschina.

Herr von Tauchnitz, the well-known publisher, is to be appointed British Consul-General at Leipsic.

The remains of Heinrich Heine were disinterred on Monday from the Montmartre Cemetery, to be conveyed to Hamburg.

The bag containing the London mail for Constantinople (of Oct. 4) was cut open after leaving Vienna, and the whole of the registered letters abstracted.

The value of clocks imported in the last nine months was £933,506, being a large increase on the same period of the previous year, when the amount was £217,838.

The train from Marseilles to Nice ran off the rails on Saturday. Mrs. Gibson, from the north of Scotland, died in her husband's arms from the shock.

The Imperial family of Austro-Hungary will be represented at the approaching celebration of the "golden wedding" of the King and Queen of Saxony by Count Beust, who is to proceed to Dresden as Ambassador Extraordinary on that occasion.

The steam-ship *Missouri*, from New York for Hannah, via Nassau, was burned during a gale off Abaco (Bahama Islands). Twelve persons were saved and eighty perished, including all the officers and twenty-five passengers.

Last Tuesday's *Gazette* announces that Mr. Horace Rumbold, secretary to her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople, has been appointed her Majesty's Minister Resident and Consul-General to the Republic of Chili.

Bad news continues to come from the north-east of Europe. Rinderpest, as well as cholera, has broken out at Warsaw, with destructive effect; and cholera has crossed the German and Austrian frontiers—cases being reported from Dantzic, Culm, and Buda.

The Jardin des Plantes, at Paris, has received a young Lithuanian auroch (*bosurus*), the race of which is now rapidly disappearing. This animal is the largest quadruped in Europe, and attains a height of over six feet and a half. The few which still remain in the forests of Russia are reserved for the Imperial hunting parties.

By order of the Turkish Government surveys are to be made for a proposed line of railway from Tripoli, on the Syrian coast, to Bagdad, and two engineers have been sent to the former place to commence operations. The line would be about 550 miles in length. At Bagdad it would join the Persian Gulf Railway, as originally planned, and thus connect the Gulf with the Mediterranean.

Another letter from M. Michael Chevalier to the secretary of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce relative to the new French Treaty is published, in which he says:—"The Chief of the French Government has but one object—viz., the abolition of the principle of low duties on imports; and he pursues this object, not as a man guided by reason, but as one possessed by a dominant purpose; and in this manner the interests of France are sacrificed."

From the South Pacific coast the *Tagus* brings no striking news. There is a total lack of assassinations and revolutions; and only one earthquake has occurred at Santiago di Chili, doing little damage. The new President of Peru proclaims a deficit, and proposes a new tariff. Valuable seams of coal have been found in Southern Chili. From the Atlantic side of the continent, Rio de Janeiro reports "no political news of importance."

The marriage of Prince Torlonia's heiress to Don Giulio Borghese took place, last week, in the chapel of the Torlonia Palace, Rome. Donna Anna Maria Torlonia, the young bride, is just seventeen, and resembles her mother, once the most beautiful woman in Rome. The bridegroom is the third son of Prince Borghese. Their title is to be Duke and Duchess of Cere (Cervetri), taken from one of Prince Torlonia's vast possessions. The bride's trousseau cost £10,000; her dowry is £240,000.

A census of the population of Vienna was taken a few weeks ago, from which it appeared that the total number of persons residing in that city, with its suburbs, exclusive of the garrison, was 901,000, or 120,000 more than when the last census was taken, two years ago. Vienna is now, as regards population, the third capital in Europe. It has about 80,000 more inhabitants than Berlin, though the number of houses in its streets is less, nearly all the Vienna houses having four stories, while those of Berlin have three at most. On the other hand, people do not live in cellars at Vienna, as they sometimes do at Berlin.

By the arrival of the Australian mail we have the particulars of some fresh atrocities in connection with the so-called labour trade in the Pacific. The brig *Carl left Melbourne* in June, 1871, with a general cargo, and (according to the *Melbourne Argus*) no suspicions were entertained that she was to be engaged in any but a legitimate trade. On arriving at Levuka, she went, however, on a "labour cruise" among the islands. The natives were decoyed in their canoes alongside the ship, and the canoes were suddenly smashed by heavy pieces of iron being thrown into them. The natives were then caught and placed in the hold. This treatment so maddened them that they set fire to the ship. The captain and crew thereupon fired upon them indiscriminately, and about seventy were killed or wounded. Killed and wounded were alike thrown overboard. The captain and the crew have been committed for trial.

The President of the United States has awarded a gold watch each to Captain Heman S. Rich, master of the British barque *Oder*, of Pictou, Nova Scotia, in acknowledgment of his services in rescuing the crew of the American schooner *Zeyla*, of Boston, which vessel was wrecked at sea on March 8 last; to Captain George A. Morris, of the barque *Sarah Crowell*, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, in recognition of services rendered by him to the officers and crew of the American schooner *General Banks*, of Boston, Massachusetts, abandoned at sea, on Feb. 24, 1872; and to Captain William Williams, of the ship *Caspian*, in acknowledgment of his humanity and kindness to the master and men of the American ship *Grace Sargent*, of Yarmouth, Maine, after their vessel had foundered at sea. These rewards are accompanied by an expression of the high appreciation entertained by the American Government of the services rendered by the masters in question.—At the Jersey Custom House, yesterday week, his Excellency Major General Grey, Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, presented to Captain Edward Kent, master of the sloop *Teaser*, a valuable telescope, awarded by the French Government for services rendered by him in rescuing the crew, with the captain's wife and child, of the French lugger *Fannie*, which he fell in with in a sinking state near the Roches Douvres on Jan. 31 last.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Beaumont, Francis Morton, to be Vicar of Holy Trinity, Coventry.
Curtis Edward; Sole Charge of Ospringe, Kent.
Drew, James; Chaplain of Bristol Gaol.
Foy, W. H.; Rector of Barningham, Norfolk.
Hepworth, W. H. F.; Vicar of Fenton, near Stoke-upon-Trent.
Hopkins, Fawell John; Rector of Conington, Cambridgeshire.
Knipe, C.; Rector of Sunfield, Lincolnshire.
Leaver, Jay; Curate of Cirencester.
Lowther, John Mordaunt; Rector of Bolton, near Wigton.
Nisbet, Matthew A.; Vicar of St. Luke's, Gloucester.
Robertson, David; Rector of Henfield, near Hurstpierpoint.
Rumsey, H. L.; Incumbent of St. John's, Maddermarket, Norwich.
Seppings, George William; Rector of Ebythorne, Kent.
Simpson, W. Frederick; Junior Curate of Scarborough.
Simpson, R. J.; Rector of Felbridge, Norfolk.
Skeels, S. C.; Vicar of Abthorpe, Northamptonshire.
Wilson, A. W.; Rector of East Farndon, Northamptonshire.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has summoned the joint committee of the Canterbury Convocation on the Athanasian Creed to meet at Lambeth early in December.

The new parochial schools for the district of St. John the Evangelist, Holborn, were opened, on Thursday week, by Lady Marian Alford, in the presence of a numerous assembly.

The trustees announce that the prize of £50 for the best essay on "The Atonement," Bishop Jeune's memorial prize, is awarded to the Rev. J. Hollywood, late Curate of St. John the Baptist's, Peterborough.

Mr. Alderman J. Green, of Bolton, has given £3000 towards the erection of a new church in connection with the Mount-street district of St. George's, Bolton—£1000 for himself, £1000 for Mrs. Green, and £1000 in memory of his late sister.

Lord Ripon, on Wednesday week, as Grand Master of England and Provincial Grand Master of West Yorkshire, laid, with Masonic honours, the first stone of a church dedicated to St. Stephen, at East Hardwick, near Pontefract.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has received the following telegram from the Bishop of Sydney:—"Sydney, Oct. 25.—General Synod of Church of England in Australia and Tasmania sitting at Sydney; ten Bishops, fifty clerical and lay representatives." The telegram reached Addington Park on Saturday afternoon, the 26th ult.

The inhabitants of Fenny Compton have presented, in testimony of their esteem and respect, to their Rector, the Rev. Dr. Heurtley, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, and Margaret Professor of Divinity in the University, a handsome silver salver, on his resignation of the living, which he has held upwards of thirty years.

The autumnal conference of the Church Association was opened on Tuesday morning, at the Portland Hall, Southsea, previous to which a public breakfast was held. The chair was taken by Mr. T. R. Andrews, vice-chairman of the council of the association, and there was a good attendance of clergymen and laity.

Mr. William Gibbs has given a second subscription of £500 towards the fund for restoring the west front of Wells cathedral. The Dean and Chapter subscribe the same amount, and Mr. Gore Langton, M.P., also gives £500. The cost of repairing and restoring the third portion of the west front is estimated at £3500. The work, which has been carried on under the superintendence of Mr. B. Ferrey, F.S.A., is progressing satisfactorily. Nearly £6000 has been already expended in the work.

Ripon Cathedral was reopened on Thursday week, after complete restoration. The sermon was preached by the Dean of York. At the luncheon which followed Divine service the Marquis of Ripon presided. The undertaking was begun in July, 1862, by Messrs. Thompson, of Peterborough, under the direction of Sir Gilbert Scott. Although the work occasionally flagged, owing to want of funds, it has now been satisfactorily carried out. The restoration has cost about £40,000.

A City merchant has announced his intention to contribute £2000 in aid of the funds of the National Society for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, at the present educational crisis; and another City merchant (or is it the same?) has offered a munificent contribution in aid of the extension of the foreign missions of the Church in the form of a subscription of £1000 per annum for five years to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The examination for the Taylorian Scholarship and Exhibition will be held in the Taylor Institution on Nov. 7.

The subject for the Chancellor's Essay for the ensuing year is—"The Effects of Continued War upon a Nation."

The Rev. S. Wayte, B.D., President of Trinity College, and the Rev. E. T. Turner, M.A., Fellow of Brasenose College, were on Tuesday re-elected delegates of local examinations; and the Rev. J. Griffiths, D.D., Warden of Wadham College, was elected delegate in place of the Rev. Professor Heurtley. The Rev. E. Hawkins, D.D., Provost of Oriel College, the Bishop of Exeter, and Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., were re-elected delegates by Congregation.

The revised electoral roll contains 302 names of voters on all questions affecting the management of the University.

The special service in commemoration of benefactors was held on Sunday in the University church, and most of the University dignitaries were present—Doctors in their scarlet robes. The general congregation was a large one, and the galleries were thronged by undergraduates. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. William Haig Brown, of Pembroke, the Lady Margaret Preacher.

On Thursday week a public lecture was delivered at Cambridge by the Rev. A. J. D. D'Orsey, B.D., of Corpus Christi, on "The Art of Reading in Churches." The Rev. E. H. Perowne, tutor of Corpus, occupied the chair.

Sir William Thompson was, on Tuesday, elected a Fellow of St. Peter's College, under the provisions of the college statutes, empowering the Master and Fellows to elect men eminent for science or learning. Sir William Thompson graduated at St. Peter's College as second wrangler and first Smith's prizeman in 1845, and was soon afterwards elected a Fellow. He has filled the office of Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow since 1846. He is an hon. LL.D. of Cambridge and Dublin, and an hon. D.C.L. of Oxford. In 1866 he delivered Sir Robert Rede's lecture at Cambridge, the subject being "The Dissipation of Energy," and in the same year received the honour of knighthood for his services in furthering the success of laying the Atlantic Cable.

The board of Trinity College, Dublin, has elected Dr. Benjamin McDowell to the professorship of anatomy and surgery. It has also resolved to found a new professorship of comparative anatomy, with an endowment of £100 a year and a portion of the dissection fees. The professor is to deliver eighteen lectures on comparative anatomy in each year.

The Extra Supplement.

"GOING TO THE FAIR."

That the scene delineated by M. Regamey, in his design for the large Engraving presented with this Number, must be sought in his own country, not in ours, will be very obvious to the unaided perception of our readers. The figure of the gendarme, attired in his uniform with epaulettes, cocked hat, and sword-belt, who stands at the entrance to the village street, pretending to scrutinise the passport that has been put into his hands, is a personification of the French petty official system, which every traveller in France will recognise at a glance. It does not matter in which of the eighty-nine departments, from the Channel to the Mediterranean and the Atlantic shores, we suppose this village to be situated; the identical gendarme is sure to be there, with the other fixed and unvaried arrangements that give such dreadful monotony to a long journey in most parts of France, combined with the general sameness of the flat landscape, unrelieved by copses, parks, and hedgerows, as in our native England and Scotland. The dullness of a rustic community in such a place as that where this sketch must have been taken is sometimes lightened by the celebration of a Church festival or by the popular entertainments which accompany a periodical fair. Among the usual performances and exhibitions imported to amuse the populace on such occasions, the feats of acrobats and mountebanks, girls dancing on stilts, peep-shows and collections of waxwork effigies, wondrous monstrosities of nature and ingenious contrivances of art, they are often treated with a sight of our old friends the performing bears. It is not, indeed, for the brutal old-fashioned English sport of bear-baiting, which would be distasteful to the more sensitive French people, that Bruin is thus led captive through the land by a party of foreigners, looking like stray Czechs from Bohemia or Moravia, who have brought him, probably, from the distant Carpathian mountains, to make mirth here for Pierre and Jacques and Lisette. They have taught the ungainly beast, it is said by means of a hot iron plate on the floor, to dance upon his hind legs, with nimble and measured step, to the sound of their squeaking fife and rattling tambourine. A pair of these ursine adepts in the capering trade, both carefully muzzled and chained, are respectfully conducted to the village or small country town, where the fair is announced for to-morrow. Their masters, attended by the family of one, consisting of his wife and baby and a young boy-brother, seem to watch the expression of the gendarme's face with some anxiety, as well they may, lest they should be turned back on the road, and so lose their expected gains. It is to be hoped that he will not suspect them of being Prussian spies; for they are vagrant subjects of the Austrian Empire, without a drop of German blood in their veins.

A HIRING FAIR.

An institution of English and Scottish rural life, which has been frequently discussed by social reformers, is the custom of holding statute fairs, as they are called in most parts of the country, for the public offering and hiring of men and women to service. Clergymen have borne testimony against this practice, as exposing the young of both sexes to much danger of moral contamination, while standing idle together in the street of a market town or village, where the beershops were doing a brisk trade, and reckless visitors with money to spend were disposed to treat Sally and Molly, or to close a bargain with Tim Bobbin over the third quart of ale at the Duke's Arms, leaving an impression on their minds that was, perhaps, not favourable to virtuous conduct. There is great reason to believe that sad mischief has often been done in this way; and it might be well to supersede the open assemblage of labourers for hire, which looks, indeed, rather like a slave-market, by establishing a system of local registration, with advertisements and correspondence between the several parishes of a district, and with appointed houses of call, separately for men and women, where they could meet their expected employers. Magistrates, farmers, and clergy, with the co-operation of the farmers and tradesmen in their rustic neighbourhood, would surely not find it difficult to contrive such a system, and to set it in regular operation. But it is not for us to dictate schemes of moral and economic improvement to the agricultural classes, who ought to know their own business and take care of themselves. We can only refer to the scene in a Warwickshire town, which our Artist has faithfully delineated, and which our readers, opening the two-page Engraving, will regard with considerable interest. It is all the more pleasing, because most of the figures here grouped in eager conversation are the trim damsels and thrifty housewives of that Heart-of-England shire. Few specimens of the male farm-labourer, whose grievances were the notorious theme of a public controversy in the spring of this year, are to be seen in the present illustration. Of him and his affairs we have nothing fresh to say, but will simply quote his own speech, from a clever little book called "The Life and Experiences of a Warwickshire Labourer," published by Routledge and Sons:—"Yo ask ma, lads, about the strike. I'll tell tha, an' I'll tell tha true. I ha' an opinion of my own, though I am neither a farmer nor a Methody preacher; but I can howld a plough, pleach a hedge, thatch a rick, and do a honest day's work wi' any man. In my life I've carried a milking-pail, I've frightened crows, and I've seen summut of the world. I know what it is to carry a faggot at my back after a hard day's work, wi' nawt in my stomach and but little to put there when I got home but 'bread and pull it'; or, as old Tommy Clews, the stockinger, used to say, 'bread and point.' We had a little bread, and used to point where the meat and the butter ought to be. I hev, as you say, not much to gain by the strike, and I've not much to lose, for I'm getting owd and unked like. It might ha' been better years ago for me and mine; but we've pulled through for all that."

In responding for the Navy at Reading, on Tuesday, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre assured his constituents that the Admiralty were fully impressed with the supreme necessity of not allowing our ironclads to lag behind those of any other country.

Writing to an American correspondent, Earl Russell declares his wish to see the material wants of Ireland fairly examined, the necessary remedies fairly tried, and means employed to bring about the improvement and prosperity of the country. But his Lordship most earnestly deprecates the setting up of an Irish Parliament, which would lead to the waste of all Ireland's energies in political contention.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration of the Bishop of Brechin was celebrated on Monday, when a large and distinguished company of his Lordship's friends entertained him to luncheon in the Albert Hall, Dundee, and Lord Kinnaird presented him with an address in the name of a number of the lay members of the Church, who have subscribed for a pastoral staff in memory of the event.



A HIRING FAIR IN WARWICKSHIRE.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A third donation of £1000 for the Hospital for Skin Diseases, in Great Marlborough-street, has been received from V. S. T.

The Rev. James Martineau has resigned the office of minister of the Unitarian Chapel in Little Portland-street. He retains his connection with Manchester College.

An escaped lunatic, Mr. George T. Ridge, of Bow, has been found in an emaciated condition in the woods at Highgate, where he said he had been six days without food.

The first ordinary meeting of the fifty-sixth session of the Institute of Civil Engineers will be held on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at the house of the institution in Great Queen-street, Westminster.

The Epping Forest Commissioners have granted an order, on the application of Mr. Nelson, the City solicitor, for preventing further destruction of the trees on any of the lands that have been common during the last twenty years.

The annual cat show has been held at the Crystal Palace. It was regarded as the most complete collection of home and foreign animals of the species that has yet been brought before the public in this country.

In the class of "silk," which forms one of the industries selected for next year's International Exhibition, it is proposed to admit specimens of sewing and embroidering machines which possess special features of novelty and excellence in the working of sewing silks upon different materials.

Deary November is brightened by the exhibition of chrysanthemums in the Temple Gardens. We never saw so good a show in the Temple as that produced this year by Mr. Newton in the large garden; while in the smaller collection, under Mr. Dale's fostering care, the flowers are exceedingly fine.

The certificates and prizes awarded to the candidates at the London, Finchley, Streatham-hill, and Southwark centres of the Oxford local examinations were distributed, on Wednesday afternoon, in the theatre of the University of London, Burlington-gardens. The Bishop of Winchester presided.

Yesterday week the Lord Mayor and other civic dignitaries paid a state visit to the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, Old Kent-road, for the purpose of inaugurating what will in future be a "Commemoration Day." The Bishop of Ely delivered a sermon in the chapel in commemoration of benefactors.

At Messrs. Debenham, Storr, and Sons' auction on Wednesday 3000 carats of diamonds from South Africa, received by the last two mails, were disposed of in about fifty lots. The highest price obtained was for lot 652, which found a buyer at ten guineas per carat. The sale amounted to £13,670.

On the occasion of resigning his office as Principal of New College—which nearly coincided with the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination—Dr. Halley, the eminent Independent minister, received at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, an address and a cheque for £3100, in presence of a large and representative assemblage.

A new public elementary school for boys was opened, on Monday, by the School Board for London in the premises lately occupied as a middle-class commercial school, 235, Great College-street, Camden Town. The premises have been taken temporarily until the new school-buildings for 1000 children are erected, for which a site has been purchased, Nos. 5 and 6, Sussex-terrace.

The total number of paupers last week in the metropolitan districts was 103,208, of whom 33,763 were in workhouses and 69,445 received outdoor relief. Compared with the years 1871, 1870, and 1869 respectively, these figures show a decrease of 12,266, 27,992, and 30,403. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 842, of whom 569 were men, 237 women, and 36 children under sixteen.

The Master of the Temple (Dr. Vaughan) will begin his public readings in the Greek Testament for Michaelmas Term on Tuesday next, Nov. 5, at eight o'clock a.m., in the lecture-room of the Middle Temple, and continue them during the law term. The subject will be the Gospel of St. John. The readings are open to all persons interested in the study of the Greek Testament.

The trustees and governors of the North London Collegiate and Camden Schools for Girls thankfully acknowledge the following donations towards the funds of these institutions:—The Company of Mercers, £100; the Company of Goldsmiths, £50; St. Thomas's Amateur Musical Society, £14 5s. 9d.; Miss White, £1; the Rev. S. A. Brooke (collection, afternoon sermon), £13 8s. 11d.; A. Rosselli, Esq., £5; Miss Julia Leaf (annual), £1 1s.; Mrs. Gibbs, £2 2s.; Miss Gibbs (collected by), £3 15s. 6d.

Mr. McGregor on Wednesday brought before the London School Board a resolution, affirming that it was desirable to make provision for neglected children, who, from uncleanness or other sufficient reasons, could not be received into the ordinary schools without difficulty. An amendment was moved by Mr. Picton, seconded by the Rev. B. Waugh, referring the question to the school-management committee, and, after some discussion, the debate was adjourned. A builder's tender, amounting to £11,650, for the erection of a school for 1500 children in Johnson-street, Stepney, was accepted.

In London 2205 births and 1381 deaths were registered last week. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 115, and the deaths 101, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the three preceding weeks had been equal to 20, 19, and 22 per 1000, was again 22 last week. The 1381 deaths included 6 from smallpox, 4 from measles, 22 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 31 from whooping-cough, 23 from different forms of fever (of which 3 were certified as typhus, 19 as enteric or typhoid, and 6 as simple continued fever), and 32 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 132 deaths were referred, against 150 and 160 in the two preceding weeks. Each of these numbers was below the corrected average for the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The deaths referred to all diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the six previous weeks had steadily increased from 288 to 472, further rose last week to 513, of which 204 resulted from bronchitis, 167 from phthisis, and 104 from pneumonia. The corrected average number of deaths from these diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years was 448, or 65 less than those returned last week. To different forms of violence 65 deaths were ascribed; 54 were the result of negligence or accident, including 26 from fractures or contusions, 11 from burns and scalds, 5 from drowning, and 11 from suffocation. Two of the latter were adult cases:—A labourer, aged forty years, through inhaling gas; and the widow of an ostler, accidentally suffocated whilst drunk. Seven cases of suicide and one of murder were registered during the week. Two of the deaths from fractures and contusions, resulting from negligence or accident, were caused by horses or vehicles in the street.

Lord Selborne, the new Lord Chancellor, at the request of the civic authorities, has undertaken to preside at the opening of the new library and museum at Guildhall. The ceremony is fixed for the evening of Tuesday next, Nov. 5, and will take the form of a conversazione, to which upwards of 2000 guests will be invited. The new edifice will be afterwards used as a reception-room for the company to be invited at the banquet in Guildhall on Nov. 9 (Lord Mayor's Day).

The new session of the Architectural Association began yesterday week with a conversazione, held in the hall of the Architectural Union, Conduit-street. There was a large attendance of both ladies and gentlemen. The chief feature of the evening was the distribution of prizes to the most proficient among the students of the various classes in connection with the association, by its president, Mr. J. Douglas Mathews, who also delivered a short inaugural address.

A course of twelve lectures will be delivered by Ernst Pauer on the clavichord and pianoforte, and by Sedley Taylor on the theory of sound, on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons during November and December, in the lecture theatre, South Kensington Museum; and a series of lectures on the elements of physical science will be delivered at the same place by Professors Duncan, Carey Foster, and Rutherford—the course to begin on Monday, the 11th inst.

LAW AND POLICE.

Lord Kinloch, one of the Judges of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, died at Hartrigge, near Jedburgh, on Tuesday night. His Lordship had latterly been in an infirm state of health.

Lord Westbury, the arbitrator in the liquidation of the European Insurance Company, decided, on Saturday last, that shareholders who under the deed of settlement had a portion of the dividends credited to them, as an addition to the amount paid by them on uncalled capital, are entitled to have that amount deducted from the amount of uncalled capital for which they are liable.

In the Albert Assurance Society case the arbitrator (Lord Cairns) has given warning that all claims will be barred which are not sent in before Nov. 30 next.

The romantic Murthly succession case has come before the Court of Session at Edinburgh. Mrs. Robertson, the pursuer, claims to be the widow of the late Major Steuart, son of the deceased Sir William Drummond Steuart, by a marriage contracted in the Scotch fashion and kept secret. A son of the alleged marriage died since the commencement of the action, which is continued to secure the widow's share in the estates.

The indictments against the Tichborne claimant will be set down for hearing in the Court of Queen's Bench at the sittings after Michaelmas Term, which begin on Nov. 25.

The October Session of the Central Criminal Court was opened at the Old Bailey on Monday morning. A lad named Sedgely pleaded guilty, on Tuesday, to forging receipts for money, by which he was enabled to embezzle various small sums, which, however, in the aggregate, amounted to so much as £200. Interest was made for him, and he was let off with twelve months' hard labour. William James Taylor, thirty-eight years of age, was indicted, on Wednesday, for the wilful murder of Susannah Hebden, who had lived with him as his wife, in Webb-street, Bermondsey. He at the same time killed Frances Hebden, a little daughter of the deceased woman, and afterwards made a desperate attempt upon his own life. The evidence led the jury to acquit the prisoner on the ground of insanity, and he was ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure. Amongst the other cases disposed of was that of a woman named Moore, who was sentenced to five months' imprisonment for the manslaughter of Georgina Peel. William Woolf, a sailor, was convicted of the manslaughter of Andrew Wickman, and was ordered to be kept in prison for two years. Edward Newcombe pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzlement, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. In the case of fraud and conspiracy in which George Thomas Condy, Henry Harvey, and Charles Andrews were the defendants, the last mentioned was acquitted, and Condy and Harvey were each sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. Richard Green, charged with libel, was found not guilty.

An application was made to the sitting magistrate at Clerkenwell, yesterday week, for his assistance in the recovery of a child six weeks old, which had been stolen from Mrs. Mary Ann Edwards, its mother. She stated that she and two other women had met a lady by appointment at the King's Cross railway station, the lady wishing to engage a wet-nurse. The lady sent the other two women away, and then gave applicant money to purchase a ribbon for the child's hood. She went to purchase it, leaving the child with the lady, and when she returned the lady had gone, taking the child with her, and she had not been able to find either.

Yesterday week Alderman Whetham, at Guildhall, committed for trial Samuel Howard, with an alias, who had obtained from a number of merchants various goods on forged orders purporting to be written by their customers. At Marlborough-street, Mr. Knox sentenced to three months' hard labour Charles Lockyer, who had gone home drunk and unmercifully thrashed, with a heavy leathern strap, his own child, aged only four years; and a cabdriver who, being drunk and driving furiously, had knocked down two ladies in Oxford-street, was sent to prison for two months—the cab-owner being mulcted in £4. Mr. Mansfield, at Marylebone, rewarded with a month's hard labour in the House of Correction the ambition and dishonesty of a servant-girl who had passed herself off as the "Hon. Harriet Manns," and robbed the lady to whom she had condescended to give her services.

John Dorrington, master of the so-called college, Ripley, Derbyshire, was again brought up on remand, at Marlborough-street, on Saturday, on the charge of fraudulently obtaining charitable subscriptions, and was convicted in three cases, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment and hard labour in each. It was stated that he has been twice bankrupt, and for the last fifteen years has been levying contributions on the charitable public. Notice of appeal was given.

Begging by the aid of pictorial illustration was explained at Marlborough-street Police Court on Wednesday. A blind man was drawn along the street in a cart, a woman leading the horse, and displaying in front of the cart two pictures which seem to have been very harrowing and (for the purpose) effective, representing a person in flames and a naked body horribly burnt. These were intended to convey the impression that the blind man had suffered from burning, for which there seemed no foundation. Both the man and the woman were sent to prison for a month.

The adjourned inquest on the bodies of a man and woman poisoned by strychnine, at their lodging in Golden-square, was resumed on Monday. No further evidence was forthcoming

as to the previous history or names of the deceased. Nine of the jury were at first inclined to a verdict of "felo de se;" but the Coroner suggested that under the circumstances an open one should be returned. Eventually the verdict was to the effect that deceased died from strychnine, "but how or under what circumstances the poison came into their stomachs there is not sufficient evidence to show."

A Birmingham jeweller, named Harrison, was brought before the Lord Mayor, on Wednesday, at the Mansion House, charged with smuggling. A case containing toys (a free import) was landed from Rotterdam, but concealed in the bottom were found 72 lb. of tobacco and cigars. It was, at the request of the defendant, consigned to a London merchant, who was to receive the case and send it on by train to Birmingham. Conclusive evidence showed that the merchant in question was no party to the smuggling, and defendant was fined £100, or six months' imprisonment.

Henry Gilbert and Daniel Croyden, firemen of the steamer Carbon, were, on Tuesday, each fined £100 by the South Shields magistrates for smuggling a large quantity of tobacco.

Jewellery to the value of £3000 has been stolen from Knowsley Hall, Lord Derby's seat near Liverpool.

Six months' imprisonment has been awarded at Manchester Quarter Sessions to a postal telegraph clerk who had intercepted and turned to his private advantage the contents of a betting message passing through his hands. The prisoner, who admitted the offence, pleaded poverty, and lowness of salary, after long service; and the plea so far availed that the jury coupled with their verdict a recommendation to mercy.

The trial of Ellen Day Kittel for the wilful murder of Sarah Kittel, a former wife of the prisoner's husband, was resumed at Chelmsford yesterday week, and resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

LABOUR DISPUTES.

In view of falling prices for house coal, the South Wales colliery-owners, at the conference with the miners on Wednesday, rejected their demand for an advance of 4d. per ton; and, the men having refused arbitration, a strike of over 6000 colliers has begun.

At a general meeting of ironworkers of South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire, held at Wednesbury on Monday, resolutions were carried in favour of demanding payment by the hundred-weight of 112 lb. instead of 120 lb., and that steps be taken, at a conference to be held in Birmingham, for the formation of a National Board of Arbitration.

A great falling off in the demand for coal is reported from Staffordshire. It is also stated the ironmasters of the district are contemplating a reduction of their workmen's wages.

A strike of stocking-weavers has taken place at Hawick, the employers refusing to accede to the men's demands.

The reply of the Secretary of State for War to the memorial of the workmen at the Woolwich Arsenal was made known yesterday week. A reduction of the working hours from fifty-six to fifty-four per week, without any corresponding reductions in the wages, is sanctioned, and the privileges hitherto enjoyed by the arsenal workmen are not to be curtailed.

The land and labour question still forms the chief topic of the speeches which come to us from members of Parliament in the country.

The Rev. Sir Philip Perring, Bart., of Exmouth, has forwarded a donation of £20 to the secretary of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union, accompanied by a letter in which he expresses himself favourably towards the movement.

Mrs. Fellowes, the wife of the hon. member for Huntingdonshire and daughter of Lord Sondes, spoke at the annual meeting of the Eynsford Agricultural Association on Monday. Addressing the assembled labourers and their wives and families, Mrs. Fellowes observed that, whatever mischievous agitators might say to the contrary, it was the earnest desire of the richer class to promote the welfare, to lessen the trials, and to soften the hardships of their poorer neighbours.

The Kentish farmers are establishing a "County Farmers' Union, for the purpose of taking combined action in self-defence, and to protect any non-union labourers from intimidation."

On Saturday morning the Waterloo Cotton-Mills, Halliwell-road, Bolton, were almost entirely destroyed by fire. A mill at Blackburn was burned down on the same morning.

From a statement of Archbishop Trench in the Dublin Diocesan Synod it appears that, without touching the capital estate of the Church, the emoluments of the disestablished clergy can be made at least equal to what they were under the old system.

A young married lady at Newbury having been recommended a change of air and scene, went to Brighton with another lady, who slept with her. Last Saturday morning she managed to leave her bed-room unobserved at an early hour, and was, when last seen, hurrying towards the beach. On Sunday afternoon her dead body was washed ashore.

Another terrible blast-furnace explosion has occurred in the Lanarkshire iron district. Last Saturday morning one of the furnaces at the Cambro Ironworks, Coatbridge, belonging to Merry and Cunningham, suddenly burst, and the stream of red-hot lava-like substance which issued from it enveloped and killed one of the men, while five others were terribly burned. Two of the injured are not expected to recover.

An official notice has been issued by the Emigration Commissioners warning persons of the labouring classes against emigrating to Paraguay. The notice points out that since the war with Brazil the country has been in a very unsettled state, and that it is by no means a suitable place for British labourers. In choosing Paraguay or any of the neighbouring States they will have to contend with far greater difficulties than in the British colonies.

The floods in the midland counties have receded, but there is still a vast quantity of water out. A number of sheep have been drowned near Nottingham, and stacks of hay, as well as many gardens, have received considerable injury. When the flood was at its height, many residents of the Nottingham "meadows" were only able to reach or leave their homes in boats. Work in some of the factories was stopped, owing to the water having reached the fires. The river Weaver rose ten feet, and flooded the principal part of Northwich, and boats were used for supplying the wants of the inhabitants. The fires at the neighbouring saltworks were extinguished, and a large quantity of salt was washed away. The river Dane also overflowed its banks. Large tracts of country were flooded by the Tyne on Wednesday, and immense injury was done to the crops and cattle. From Lancashire it is reported that the Ribble, the Lune, and their tributaries overflowed their banks on Wednesday, doing considerable damage to property and carrying off cattle and sheep. Several collieries in the neighbourhood of Wrexham were inundated, and their workings suspended.

FINE ARTS.

WINTER EXHIBITION AT THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

The winter exhibition of cabinet pictures in oil at the Dudley Gallery affords a varied and comprehensive, though miniature, view of our school. A large proportion of our younger and several of our leading artists contribute to it; and although their contributions are almost invariably small and comparatively unimportant, the average of merit is sufficiently high to afford encouraging indication of progress. Eccentricity, affectation, and pretensions to esoteric superiority are not so obtrusive as they formerly were in this gallery; and, on the other hand, the eye and taste are not offended by the commonplace vulgarity and tricky manufacture which have been the too general characteristics of British art. There is a great deal of freshness and originality scattered about the collection; signs of technical improvement are also apparent—due, probably, to the foreign competition of recent years; but still there are many traces of imperfect artistic training and of the absence of anything worthy the name of a school in this country. One cannot but feel that most of the works here shown reveal their producers' entire capabilities—that finished pictures by the same would but be these studies or sketches magnified. It would, however, be otherwise were the scientific conduct of a picture to completion in the studio more generally understood. It is probably prejudicial to the cause of art that opportunities should be afforded for the sale of paintings so insignificant as are many here. In the present collection there is no single work of great mark, whilst the diminutive scale of the contributions generally (which are *bien entendu* without the finish of French cabinet pictures) may be estimated from the fact that 392 have been packed in this small gallery.

Where nevertheless so many pictures are too meritorious to pass unnoticed, though not sufficiently remarkable to demand detailed review, the reader will, of course, only expect cursory mention. Commencing with the figure-subjects, Mr. Watts has two small pictures, "Watching for the Return of Theseus" (70), a group of maidens on a rock overlooking the sea, and "Orpheus and Eurydice" (216), the form of Eurydice hanging lifelessly from the passionate horror-stricken embrace of Orpheus, after his looking back towards Hades. Both works are conceived in the finest poetical spirit; they are admirably composed, drawn, and modelled, and their treatment altogether is grave and dignified. But the colouring—the obvious imitation of old masters' works, as we now see them begrimed by age, seems to us a serious mistake in the first-named subject. However suitable a tone of sooty blackness may be for the mouth of Hades, it is hard to discover the fitness of a key of dark sullied brown for the representation of Ariadne and her maids under the azure sky of Crete. Mr. Stanhope's "Andromeda" (283) reproduces, with good colour, the graceful contour of his plaster model of the same figure exhibited last year at the Academy. Mr. S. Solomon's poetical "Autumn Love" (96), a youthful figure with drooping purple wings, shivering in the blast which showers down the dead leaves, is better drawn (except about the ankles), and has a higher type of face than usual, whilst the colouring and chiaroscuro are appropriate and artistic. Miss Courtald has imagined an impressive "motive" for a picture in her sketch of the Virgin Mary kneeling over the fallen cross under a solemn landscape effect.

A tiny study by Mr. F. Walker for "The Prisoner at the Bar" (334) is free from the excessive obscurity of the large picture; but the woman's expression is not so thrilling. Mr. Calderon, under the title, "A Lesson of Charity," has a charming small picture of a pretty young mother of Arles sending her little one with a plate of broken meat to an old itinerant clarinet-player. Mr. Calderon likewise exhibits a picture containing two small "sketch-portraits" of his brother artists, Messrs. Yeames and Wynfield—capital likeness, both. Another interesting portrait-picture is that of Lord Lytton (244) in his library, by Mr. E. M. Ward. Mrs. Ward is also a contributor of a pleasant little family picture, "The Birthday" (368). Mr. Hodgson's picture of a couple of angry Algerian disputants preferring "An Appeal to the Kaïd" (47) evinces the artist's vigour in delineating character and expression, but is somewhat hard in execution. Two drawing-room interior subjects (81 and 177) by Mr. Wynfield contain much effective painting of costumes and accessories, but the figures lack something of animation and interest. A bright, spirited picture is Mr. Lionel Smythe's pleasantly-entitled "First Mate" (274), the buxom young wife of a bargeman standing at the end of his vessel. "A Garret in Grub-street" (163), by Mr. J. Gow, and "A Wine Press" (192), a scene in Italy by Mr. E. Barclay, also deserve notice. Several single-figure studies have conspicuous merit, particularly "The Fisherman's Pet" (115), by Mr. J. Burr, which is engagingly childlike and remarkably vigorous in colour and effect; Mr. Burgess's "Spanish Bullfighter" (251)—animated, characteristic, and lighter in handling than usual, yet solid; "An Elizabethan Rough" (53), by Mr. Marks—study for one of the figures in "Waiting for the Procession"; and "A Gipsy Head" (364), by Mr. Long. The most important foreign picture is "Artillerie Bederking" (4), by E. Crofts—an elaborate, highly-wrought composition of cavalry drawn up under shell-fire.

Among contributions by animal-painters are two by Mr. Briton Rivière, rather thinly painted, but marked by the artist's unflinching expressiveness. The one entitled "Warranted Quiet to Ride or Drive" (232) is a droll illustration of horse-dealing in a country town (a modification of a former picture); the other is a small study of lions (245) prowling at night in the desert. "The Last Days of the Old Hack" (71), by Mr. Heywood Hardy, is a soundly-painted, characteristic representation of a crazy old cab and sorry horse standing unhired even in the rain, while the driver takes shelter in a doorway. Admirable also, though in a different manner, is "The Dilemma" (101), by the same painter—two girls alarmed by the appearance of a bull at a stile. Mr. J. Richardson's effective Highland deerstalking subject, "After the Run" (87), may also be included with the preceding.

The exhibition is rich in marine pieces and coast scenes. Prominent among these is "The End of the Reef" (65), by Mr. Alfred W. Hunt, which recalls the artist's pictures in the Academy last season. The view is on the Northumberland coast during a storm, and the treatment is uncommonly suggestive and poetic. A great lowering storm-cloud blots out the horizon, save a few streaks of angry sunset, and the towers of Bamrough looming dimly in the mid distance. The sea is churned into an indefinite mass of futile foam beneath the steadfast head of the reef, the snowy whiteness of the one telling in striking contrast with the blackness of the other. A further contrast is afforded by a little pool of water lying placidly in a hollow of the rock amidst all this war of the elements. Farther inland the spent foam turns into yellow froth and spume. Mr. H. Moore's study for his Academy picture, "A Winter Gale in the Channel" (82), is remarkable for its realistic truth, for the accurate observation and power of draughtsmanship with which the great breakers and their action are rendered. "Better Small Fish than None" (120), by Mr. H. Macallum, at first sight recalls

similar subjects and effects by Mr. Hook, but the execution seems to us to be as original as it is certainly vigorous. This picture is painted with a full pencil; but a still freer use of the pigments is made by Mr. C. Hunter in "An Open Shore" (152): the method of this painter, though felicitous—the liquidity, sparkle, and motion of the sea being happily indicated—inclines to paintiness. But a yet bolder impasto is obvious in M. Mesdag's "Twilight at Scheveningen," the crests of foam on the waves being laid on with a palette-knife. The result is more artificial than we have observed in other works of this able Dutch artist. Mr. W. L. Wyllie's contributions convey the impression, as usual, of being studied direct from nature. The coast scenes by Mr. C. Leslie are careful and truthful. Mr. Whistler, according to his "humour" (using the word in the old Elizabethan sense), borrows the terms "symphony" and "nocturne" from the "sister art" (?) of music to describe three contributions, the themes of which are "the ocean" and the Thames at Battersea. But music so monotonous could not possibly be listened to. Pictures these productions are not, as bits of refined decoration alone, with even fewer gradations than ever, can they be considered.

Among the landscapes proper a melancholy interest attaches to three small sketches by the late Mr. Mason, whose untimely death has prevented the full fruition of rare though slow-ripening gifts. Two sweet little bits of rustic and village scenery are sent by Mr. G. D. Leslie. Mr. Hemy's "Garden at Nuremburg" (200) is quaint, conscientious, and rich in colour, but somewhat hard, flat, and wanting in air. The careful and unsophisticated fidelity of Mr. Ditchfield's studies at "Elohe, near Alicante" and at Knole is a not disadvantageous exchange for the conventional idyllic treatment of former works. The effect of summer sunlight and grey shadows in "Chagford High-street" (231) is ably rendered by Mr. A. Goodwin. "Barnard's Inn, Holborn, in the Seventeenth Century" (269), is a very pleasant "restoration" by Mr. H. Wallis. Mr. W. Small's "Waiting" (215), so named from a donkey-cart drawn up before the "Castle Inn" of some village picturesquely situated at the foot of a steep hill, is admirable. We must be content with bare mention of the following noteworthy works:—"The Carpet Bazaar" (181), by Mr. F. Dillon; "Mowers" (38), by Mr. C. J. Lewis; scenes at Capri very luminously treated by Mr. Binyon; "A Crèche" by Mr. F. Walton; "A Secluded Path" (348), by Mr. M. Mawley; and other good landscapes, by Messrs. C. P. Knight, A. F. Grace, J. C. Adams, W. Field, J. G. Naish, T. Lloyd, W. Gale, T. O. Hume, and J. Macbeth.

The death, on the 22nd ult., of that rarely-gifted painter, Mr. George Mason, A.R.A., at the comparatively early age of fifty-four, leaves a sensible blank in English art. Mr. Mason was one of the few original artists in our school. His works, unlike most contemporary productions, seemed to contain the essence of the beauty and sentiment of natural colours, effects, and forms, alike in landscape and figures, independently of the actual and always humble elements of the composition. The feeling and insight of the poet-artist were always present in his works, however pictorially incomplete or imperfect as representations—incompleteness and imperfection no doubt largely due to the heart disease from which he was long an acute sufferer, and which at length proved fatal. Mr. Mason was the eldest son of a gentleman of good family in Staffordshire. He was destined by his father for the medical profession, and studied under Dr. Watts of Birmingham for five years. He had, however, an aversion to this profession, and, contrary to his father's wishes, did not complete his studies, but, turning his attention to art, for which he had a strong natural bias, went to Italy in 1844, where he remained fourteen years. He practised painting in various parts of Italy, but at length settled in Rome. He is said to have taught himself painting entirely from his own observation of nature, and from the works of the great masters of Italy. The first pictures he exhibited at the Academy were "Ploughing in the Campagna" (1857) and "In the Salt Marshes—Campagna di Roma" (1859). A series of subjects from the Staffordshire moors, simple in their elements and generally of twilight effects, but always full of artistic suggestiveness, followed, till the appearance, in 1868, of the lovely picture entitled "The Evening Hymn," which won his election to the associateship of the Academy. Subsequent works will be in the reader's recollection. Alas! they have been but few, and too often their incompleteness betrayed the effects of the malady to which the artist at length succumbed.

Mr. Thomas Allom, an architect and artist who has done much popular and good work, died on the 21st ult. Mr. Allom was born in London, March 13, 1804, and at an early age was articled to Mr. F. Goodwin, architect. At the outset of his career as an independent artist Mr. Allom travelled much; and the results appeared in a number of illustrated works descriptive of several English counties, Scotland, Belgium, France, and the East, including Constantinople, Asia Minor (notably "the Seven Churches of Asia"), and China. The publication of these illustrated works extended over a period of twenty years. For many years Mr. Allom was also an exhibitor as a pictorial artist in oil and water colours, not simply as an architectural designer or draughtsman, at the Royal Academy and other exhibitions. He likewise made designs for public improvements, such, for instance, as the Embankment of the Thames (as long back as 1846), which are entitled to be held in respectful recollection. Mr. Allom was one of the founders of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and of late years his attention was chiefly confined to his original profession of architect. During his partnership with Mr. Lockwood, and subsequently, he designed a number of public buildings, which have been executed in London and the provinces. Several of the designs were successful in open competition.

Tenant-right was discussed, on Tuesday, by the North of England Chamber of Agriculture, a committee of which reported that the amount of capital applied to the soil would continue insufficient till a legal claim was established to compensate for improvements.

What is described as "a great mass meeting" of the inhabitants of Sheffield was held in Paradise-square in that town, on Monday, to protest against the Licensing Act and the restrictions under it imposed by the borough magistrates. Resolutions were passed denouncing the Act as an unjust and arbitrary measure.

In St. Peter's Church, Dublin, on Thursday week, a bridal party, composed of members of some of the best circles in the city, awaited in vain the arrival of the bridegroom—Mr. Hubert de Burgh, a young barrister. A messenger was sent to his house, and it was found that, after dressing himself for the ceremony, he had gone back to his room and cut his throat with a razor. The wound is not likely to be fatal; indeed, we are told that Mr. Hubert de Burgh is progressing favourably, and that the marriage ceremony will be performed as soon as the bridegroom has sufficiently recovered. On Sunday he expressed a wish to see Miss Rogers, the lady to whom he was about to be married. This was permitted, and a most affecting scene took place.

LORD SELBORNE.

The newly-appointed Lord Chancellor, Sir Roundell Palmer, is created a peer by the title of Baron Selborne. This esteemed and accomplished lawyer, scholar, and gentleman, is the second son of the late Rev. William Jocelyn Palmer, for many years Rector of Mixbury, in Oxfordshire, by Dorothea, youngest daughter of the late Rev. William Roundell, of Gledstones, Yorkshire, and was born at Mixbury on Nov. 27, 1812. He is a brother of the Rev. Edwin Palmer, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, Professor of Latin Literature in that University; and a nephew of the late Mr. George Palmer, of Nazing Park, Essex, who was for many years deputy chairman of the National Life-Boat Institution, and the inventor of a life-boat long successfully used by the society. He was educated at Rugby and Winchester schools, and was elected in 1830 to an open scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated, in the first class in classics, in Easter Term, 1834, having previously gained the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse, and for the Latin Essay in 1831, the Newdigate prize for English verse in 1832, and the Ireland Scholarship in the same year. The subject of the Latin verse composition was "Numantia," and of the English "Staffa." He was elected to a Fellowship at Magdalen College, and obtained the Eldon Law Scholarship in 1834. In 1837 he graduated M.A., and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn on June 9 of the same year. Having practised with great success as a Chancery barrister, he was created a Queen's Counsel in April, 1849, the same year that Vice-Chancellor Malins obtained that rank, and was immediately elected a Bencher of his Inn.

Sir Roundell Palmer was first returned to Parliament, as member for Plymouth, at the general election of July, 1847, being the colleague of Viscount Ebrington. He is described in the *Parliamentary Companion* of the day as a "Liberal Conservative, favourable to the extension of free trade, but friendly to the principle of the navigation laws; is opposed to the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy." He represented Plymouth till July, 1852, when he was not re-elected; but regained his seat in June, 1853, and held it till March, 1857, when he did not offer himself as a candidate. In July, 1861, though he had not a seat in Parliament at the time, he was appointed Solicitor-General in Lord Palmerston's Administration, succeeding Sir William Atherton, who was promoted to be Attorney-General on the elevation of Sir Richard Bethell to the Chancellorship as Lord Westbury. Sir Roundell then received the honour of knighthood, and he was soon after elected M.P. for Richmond, a borough in which the Earl of Zetland has paramount influence, and which Sir R. Palmer has continued to represent. In October, 1863, on the death of Sir William Atherton, he became Attorney-General, and retired from office with Lord John Russell's second Administration, in June, 1866. On the return of the Liberal party to power, under the leadership of Mr. Gladstone, in December, 1868, he was offered the Chancellorship, but, not being able to indorse the policy of the Government in relation to the Irish Church, declined taking office. Sir Roundell Palmer's views on the Irish Church question were embodied at the time in an admirable speech addressed by him to his constituents at Richmond. He concurred with the Government in recommending the disestablishment of the Irish Church, but differed from them on the question of disendowment. He continued, however, to be an independent supporter of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet on most of the public questions of the day, and consented to represent her Majesty's Government as counsel before the Arbitration Court at Geneva. It is said that he refused to accept the retainer of £30,000 offered him by Government for his services at Geneva.

Sir Roundell Palmer edited "The Book of Praise, from the best English Hymn-Writers," published in 1862, and in the following year received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford. Selborne, the locality from which the new Lord Chancellor has chosen to derive his title, is the Selborne commemorated in White's "Natural History." Here Sir Roundell Palmer has acquired an estate and built a mansion, and, we believe, a church also. Sir Roundell Palmer may be described as a deliberate but not a timid law reformer. His name has been much associated, within the last year or two, with the project for establishing what has been termed a "Legal University;" and it may be remembered that on this subject Sir R. Palmer has twice moved, though he ultimately failed to carry, a resolution in the House of Commons. To Sir Roundell Palmer's determined opposition the public and the legal profession are indebted for the abandonment by the present Government of Mr. Lowe's scheme for transferring the new Law Courts from the site now in progress to one on the Thames Embankment, by Howard-street. Upon the occasion of the recent "Collier scandal" Sir Roundell Palmer opposed the vote of censure moved in the House of Commons by Mr. Crosse, himself moving, and carrying by 268 to 241, a guarded amendment to the effect that the case was not one for Parliamentary censure.

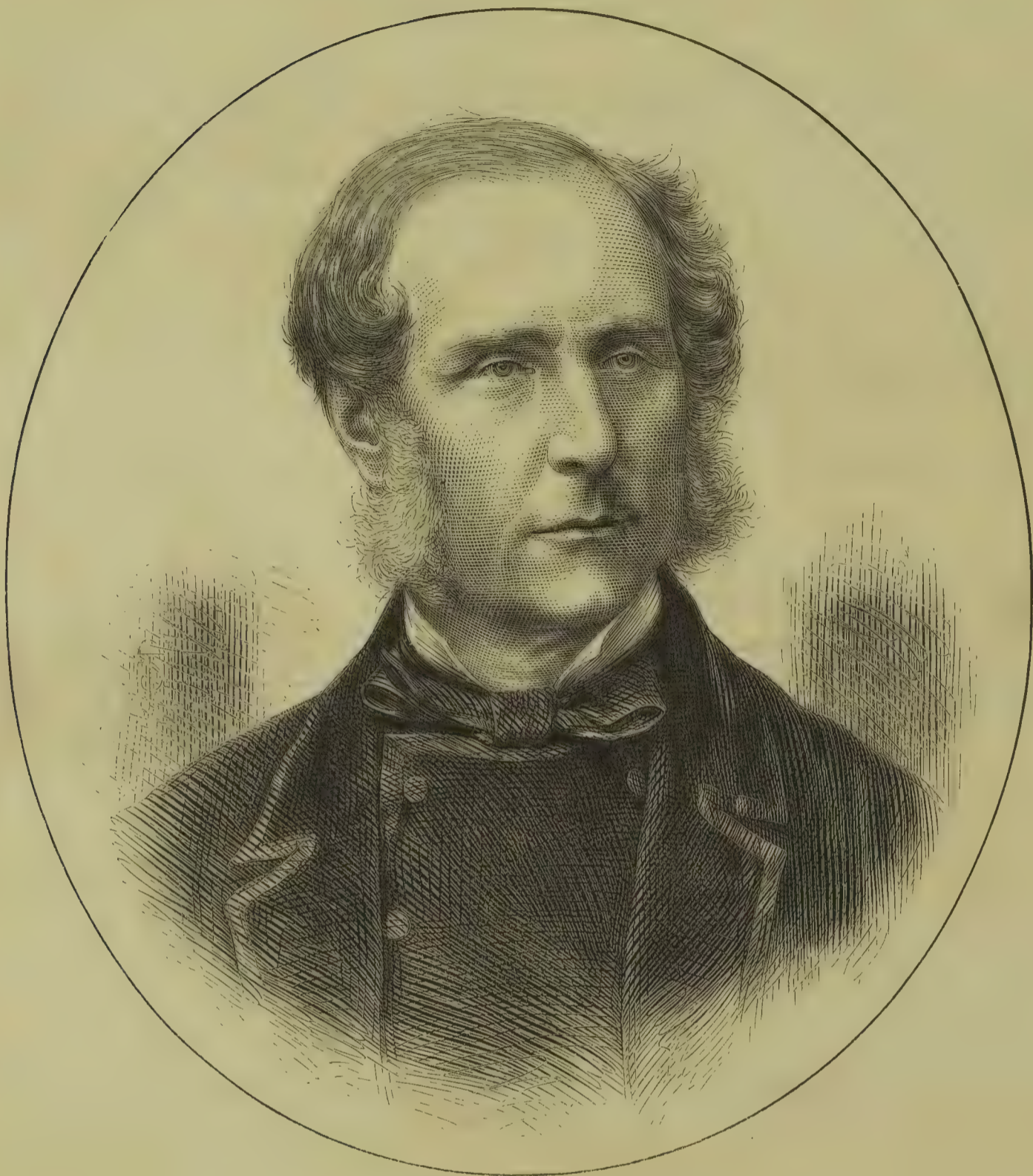
Sir Roundell Palmer, in 1848, married Lady Laura Waldegrave, eldest surviving daughter of the eighth Earl Waldegrave. The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street.

The usual collections in aid of the charitable institutions of Birmingham were made on Sunday in the churches and chapels of the town. The amount collected was £3057 3s. 8d.

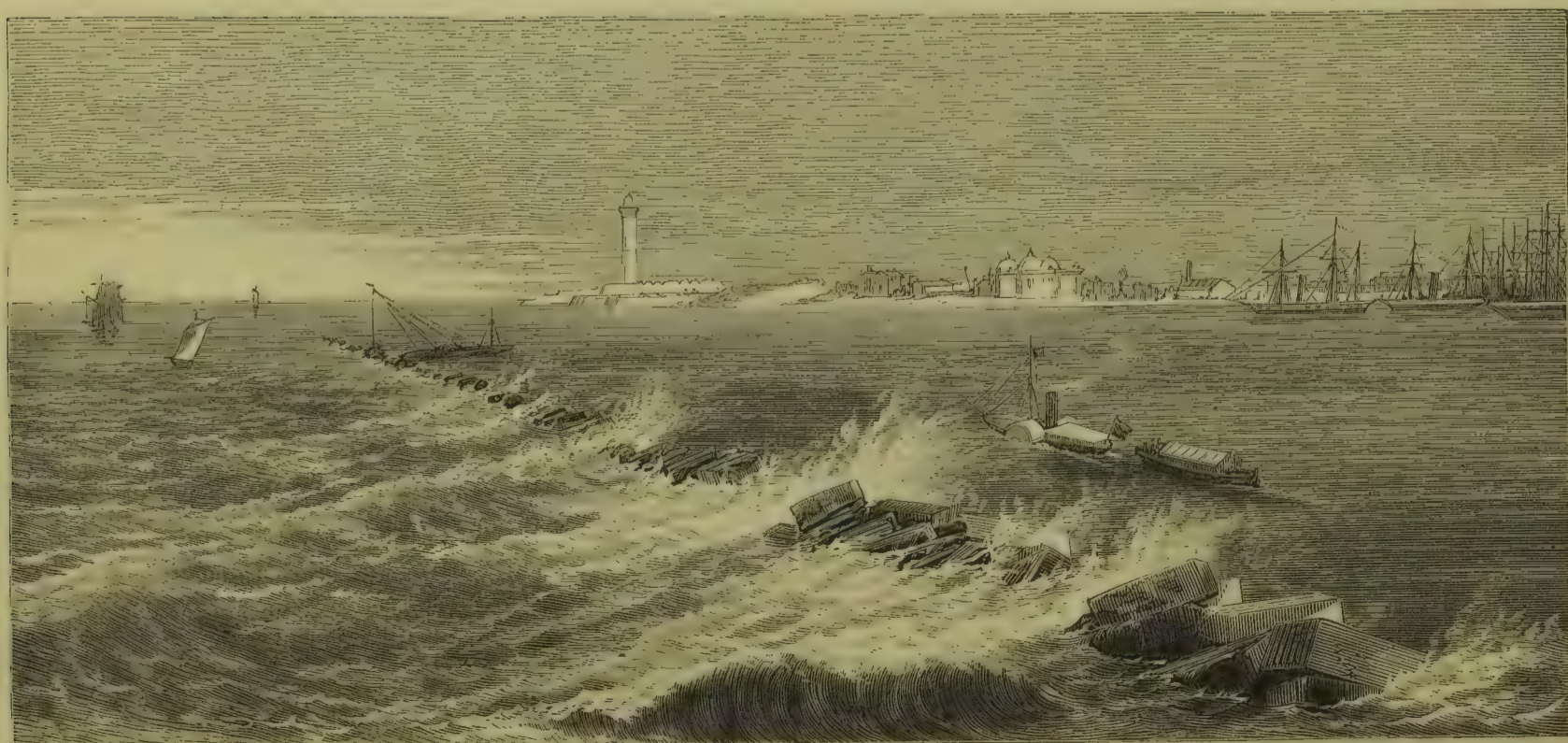
At a meeting of the Manchester School Board, on Monday, it was resolved to issue a precept upon the Corporation for £4000 to meet the expenses during the next year. It was stated that the board was now paying for the education of 5000 or 6000 children.

The silver medal of the Royal Humane Society has been voted to James Fudge, a boy fifteen years of age, who swam with a line in his mouth to the rescue of the master and crew of the barque Thames, which was wrecked on the rocks at Alderney, in a dense fog, a strong current running at the time; to Aberan Appu, for saving fifty-three persons who were in danger of drowning in a flood at Gampola, Ceylon; and to Stanley H. le Fleming, a youth of seventeen, for saving Amelia Brown, who was in danger of drowning while bathing at Southsea.

During the stormy weather experienced last week good service was rendered by the life-boats of the National Institution. The Littlestone (Kent) life-boat, Dr. Hatton, with some difficulty saved from an inevitable death the crew numbering four men from the French ketch Zèbre, which was in distress in Dymchurch Bay. Soon after these men were rescued their vessel, which was then rolling her gunwales under water in the heavy sea, was driven on to Dymchurch sea wall and became a total wreck. The Dungarvan (county of Waterford) life-boat rendered valuable assistance to the stranded brigantine Richard Thompson, of Belfast; the Palling (Norfolk) life-boat, British Workman, helped to save the timber-laden barque Lily, of South Shields, which had gone on the Hasborough Sands; and the Rye life-boat, in a very heavy sea, saved the crew of three men from the barque Urgent, of Rochester, which afterwards went down at her anchors.



LORD SELBORNE. THE NEW LORD CHANCELLOR.



NEW BREAKWATER IN THE HARBOUR OF ALEXANDRIA.

SKETCHES IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND.



BURNING RETURNED BANK-NOTES.



ENTRANCE TO THE BULLION VAULTS.

THE

HARBOUR OF ALEXANDRIA.

The newly-constructed breakwater, not yet finished, in the harbour of Alexandria is the subject of an Illustration. It is part of the system of harbour-improvement works undertaken in that place by the Egyptian Government; and the first stone was laid by the Khedive, or Viceroy, on May 15, 1871. This much-frequented harbour was dangerous in winter, being exposed to north-west gales, and with a bar or sandbank, through which vessels had to pass by one of several narrow channels. Along this sandbank, for the length of a mile and a half, the new breakwater is made, running from north-east to south-west; and there will be a lighthouse at each end. The materials of the breakwater are huge blocks of stone, quarried at Mex, a place on the shore of the bay, four miles from Alexandria. Each block weighs about twenty tons, and 30,000 were required for the breakwater alone; they were not built in regular masonry, but cast into the sea confusedly upon each other, leaving interstices which the sand will soon fill up. This was the mode of constructing the breakwater at Port Said. The inner harbour works are to consist of a mole three quarters of a mile long and 60 ft. wide, projecting from the shore near the mouth of the Mahmoudieh Canal, with an embankment along the shore from the same point, going round the head of the harbour, to the Arsenal. Both the embankment and the mole will be provided with many landing-quays, where vessels can load or unload, in 27 ft. depth of water. The contractors for these works are Messrs. Greenfield and Co., Mr. Elliott, M.P., Mr. Maclean, M.P., and Mr. Kennard. The view which our Artist has sketched will show to those acquainted with the place what is the position of the breakwater, as it includes the lighthouse on shore and the palace of the Khedive, to the right of the lighthouse. Among the shipping, further to the right hand, is the Khedive's yacht.

A correspondent, referring to our Illustration of the Waghorn Monument at Suez, which appeared the week before last, wishes to remind the public that others, beside Lieutenant Waghorn, merit to be remembered in connection with the actual establishment of the Suez route from England to India many years ago. Messrs. Hill and Raven, under the direction of Colonel Barr, and at the expense of the "Bombay Steam Fund Committee," erected the stations across the Desert, for the transit of passengers; and Captain J. H. Wilson, of the East India Company's navy, was the first to make the passage, in the Hugh Lindsay steamer, to and fro between Bombay and Suez. The monthly mail communication by this route was thus practically established in 1835. It is, nevertheless, we think, due to Lieutenant Waghorn, as he first proposed the Red Sea route, and as he afterwards effected the great improvement of establishing the Overland route across the continent of Europe, that his name should be ranked foremost. M. de Lesseps, as chairman of the Suez Canal Company, who have erected this monument, is a good judge of the question.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

A short historical and descriptive account of the Bank of England, with a view of the Directors' Parlour and some other Illustrations, appeared in this Journal some time ago. The Bullion Office, from which is taken the subject of one of the Illustrations in this week's paper, is situated in a separate courtyard, on the north side of the Bank, towards Lothbury. The entrance to this courtyard is by an archway designed after the Arch of Constantine at Rome, with sculptures representing two great commercial rivers, the Thames and the Ganges. The Office consists of a public hall, with the treasury and weighing-room, and two strong vaults—the one for the deposit of bullion, free of charge, unless weighed, for the public convenience; the other for the private stock or reserve of the Bank. The gold is kept in bars, each weighing 16 lb., and worth about £800; the silver is kept in pigs and bars and in bags of dollars. The amount of gold coin and bullion in the Bank last week exceeded £20,000,000 in value. This treasure, with the amount due from her Majesty's Government to the Bank, which was £11,000,000, and with £4,000,000 other securities, is held in the Issue Department to constitute the assets legally required for the guarantee of the bank-notes in circulation, their amount being over £35,000,000. The bank-notes once issued as they find their way back to the Bank, are cancelled and withdrawn from circulation, while fresh notes are created to supply their place. At certain periods the old notes are destroyed by burning, which process is the subject of our Illustration. The accounts of the Banking Department, with reference to the receipt of money deposited by the Government or private customers, the business of the National Debt, and the discounting of bills, are kept entirely separate from the Issue Department, which concerns only the maintenance of the paper currency. It is for the safety of this last-mentioned department that the store of bullion is provided to be kept in the Bank.

The Bradford Town Council on Wednesday sanctioned an expenditure of £9800 for the purchase of a public park at Horton, in addition to a previous sum of £9000. Of the three parks possessed by the municipality, two have been secured by the Corporation, at a total cost of £60,000.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

SAMPSON LOW and CO'S ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THE SEASON 1872-3.

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THE SAN JUAN CHANNEL BOUNDARY.

The publisher, Mr. Murray, of Commander R. C. Mayne's "Four Years in British Columbia and Vancouver Island," which appeared in 1862, has favoured us with the loan of a "Sketch Map" of the Haro Archipelago, showing the Three Channels—namely, the line of division claimed by Great Britain, through Rosario Strait; the line claimed by the United States, through Haro Strait; and the intermediate line, through the Douglas Channel, which was suggested to compromise the dispute. The arbitration by the Emperor of Germany has now decided that the boundary shall be that which was claimed by the United States, running through Haro Strait; and the British empire is thereby deprived of the island of San Juan and other islands lying midway between the opposite shores of Vancouver Island and the Washington Territory of the American Republic. This book of Commander Mayne's, which has been noticed by us on former occasions, gives a very instructive and interesting account of the British territories, both insular and continental, in that part of North America, their coasts, rivers, forests, gold-fields, fisheries, agricultural and other industrial resources. Commander Mayne, who is a son of the late Sir Richard Mayne, Chief of the Metropolitan Police, served in the Admiralty surveying expedition of H.M.S. Plumper and of H.M.S. Hecate, under Captain G. H. Richards, from 1857 to 1861. He had, therefore, the best opportunity of gaining complete and accurate knowledge, and his volume should be consulted by any of our readers who wish to examine the merits of the geographical and diplomatic controversy. The history of this affair, which has, at remote intervals, again and again been brought before the public during the last quarter of a century, is told in his introductory chapter. The strait that separates Vancouver Island from the American continent was discovered three hundred years ago by the Greek mariner, Apostolos Valerianos, who among the Spaniards was called Juan de Fuca; and the southern arm of this strait continues to bear his name. Captain Cook, in 1778, Captain Berkley and Captain Meares, ten years later, and, in 1792, Captain Vancouver, who was not a Dutchman, but an officer of the British navy, were the actual explorers of the archipelago, giving us the discoverer's right to Vancouver Island and British Columbia. The Columbia River, southward of the Strait of Fuca, was visited by citizens of the United States a year or two before the arrival of Vancouver, and that region of the mainland, divided into the Territory of Washington and the State of Oregon, unquestionably belongs to the Federal Republic. The northward boundary across the mainland, dividing the Territory of



MAP OF THE SAN JUAN ARCHIPELAGO, WITH THE DISPUTED CHANNEL AND BOUNDARY.

Washington from British Columbia, was fixed by the treaty of 1846 at the forty-ninth parallel of latitude. By the same treaty it was stipulated that the boundary between the possessions of Great Britain and the United States should cross the continent "along the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver Island, and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel and of the Strait of Fuca to the Pacific Ocean."

The following remarks are borrowed from a recent letter on the subject by "The Ghost of Vancouver," who seriously disapproves of the verdict just pronounced:—

"Now the channel, where the forty-ninth parallel cuts it, is seventeen miles in width from east to west, and a line drawn southerly through the centre of it would run nearly S.E. for twenty miles, when it would touch the northern end of the archipelago of small islands, on which the whole dispute in question hinges. Up to this point there can be no difference of opinion in regard to the terms of the treaty, for there is only one channel and one possible centre to it. The archipelago extends but little more than twenty miles to the south, where Fuca Strait is reached, and again all is plain as regards the words of the treaty. If these small islands had not existed, the boundary would have manifestly been continued through the centre of the water space, and would have left both the United States and Great Britain a breadth of something more than twelve miles of water channel on either side of it, but the archipelago breaks up what would have been the main channel into three distinct navigable passages—viz., the Eastern or Rosario Strait, which runs contiguous to the main land; the Middle or Douglas Channel, which is as nearly as possible the rational centre of the whole space; and the Haro Strait, which washes the shores of Vancouver Island. It seems necessary to give a brief description of these three channels:—

"From the point in the centre of the channel just alluded to, where the boundary line touches the northern end of the archipelago, the Rosario Strait continues its S.E. course, gradually assuming a due south direction, until it reaches the Strait of Fuca; in fact, it is the natural continuation of the main channel, and the distance between the point referred to and a common point in Fuca Strait is forty miles; its general width is three miles, though it is narrowed at one single point to one mile and a half; and its southern entrance is nearly five miles across.

"The Douglas or Middle Channel takes a direction more nearly south than either of the other two, and the common point in Fuca Strait is reached at thirty-five miles; its general width is about a



BOOBERG, ON THE COAST OF JUTLAND.

mile, but, like the channels on either side of it, it is deep and navigable.

"The Haro Strait, starting from the point before alluded to, deflects immediately from S.E. to W.S.W., or ten points of the compass, for a distance of fifteen miles, and then again to S.S.W., or for four points, to Fuca Strait, the whole distance to the common point before mentioned being forty-two miles; it is slightly wider in its narrowest part than Rosario Strait, is far more tortuous in its course, and is more beset with hidden dangers. The tides are strong in all these channels, and the navigation must be considered intricate, unless with steam power.

"Before leaving the question of the channels, it is proper to observe that on the continental side eastward of Rosario Strait, and upon the Vancouver shore westward of Haro Strait, there are other smaller passages leading to the north; in the former case they are clear, deep, and easy to navigate for any description of vessel, which is an undoubted advantage to the United States; while in the latter they are intricate and hazardous to any but vessels of small size. In both cases, however, they so clearly locally pertain to the respective Powers, that they cannot come in any sense within the spirit or letter of the treaty.

"In regard to the island of San Juan, which is the best-known feature of the case in dispute, it forms, together with some smaller isles to the north and east, the eastern boundary of the Haro Strait; it is not the largest of the group, being eleven miles in length and its general breadth something under five miles; nor in a territorial point of view can it be of much significance to either country, though it has always been a favourite farming station of the Hudson Bay Company; its importance consists in its strategical position, for it commands the Haro Strait, and is the key to British Columbia."

THE BOOBERG, COAST OF JUTLAND.

The western coast of Jutland consists of a line of sand-hills (klitter), partially covered with a sparse vegetation of a species of wiry grass, planted there for the purpose of fastening the loose sand together. In some places the sand contains a sufficient admixture of clay to enable the Jutish peasant to raise some meagre crops of barley and rye. In the immediate vicinity of the German Ocean, which in Denmark is called the Western Sea, in spite of the fierce west wind and the dreaded *havguse*, a cold, clammy mist, which at times ascends from the ocean, is unfriendly both to man and vegetation. These sand-hills rise and fall in long swells, in one place lifting themselves up to a height of nearly 200 ft. This almost precipitous cliff is called the Booberg, and is an important landmark to passing ships.

It was near this point that two English ships of the line—the *St. George*, bearing the flag of Admiral Reynolds, and the *Defence*—on their way home from the Baltic, went ashore in a terrific gale, on Christmas morning, in the year 1811. They struck on the reef only a good stone's throw from the beach, and were broken in pieces; hardly anything came ashore but dead bodies. An old fisherman told the Artist that the people on board were plainly visible, among whom seemed to have been several women—perhaps seamen's wives; and that the Admiral, with his cocked hat and star on the breast, was distinctly seen and heard giving orders from the poop. He had probably dressed himself in full uniform that his body might be recognised if washed ashore. Of the two crews, said to have amounted to some 1800 men, only eighteen reached the shore alive. Many years ago some timbers were visible at low water, supposed to be those of the English Admiral's ship, which retribution here overtook, the ancient fisherman added, "because she had helped to rob us of our fleet in 1807."

The sketch from which our Engraving is drawn was made by a Danish gentleman, Mr. Peter Toft. A landslip took place some months before he visited the spot. The action of the wind had fashioned the huge lumps of clay into oddly-twisted shapes, as represented in the sketch.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

"The rain it raineth every day" was the mournful complaint of those who spent last week at Newmarket, and the famous heath never appeared to less advantage. The course was, naturally, terribly heavy, and much of the running will probably prove totally untrustworthy. No excuses have been made for the defeat of Salvano in the Cambridgeshire, which, after the wretched performances of Playfair and Pompadour in the Free Handicap, appears more unaccountable than ever. The horse was never able to go the pace even from the very start, and seemed to have lost all the fine speed which he showed in the October Handicap and Cesarewitch. His owner, Mr. Radcliff, was so convinced that the running was altogether wrong that he offered to match Salvano against Playfair, at level weights, for a very large stake; but this was declined. We omitted to mention last week that Playfair is own brother to the famous Sterling, who was only beaten by a head in last year's Cambridgeshire, though carrying the welter weight of 8 st. 11 lb.

The racing on the last three days of the meeting was not particularly brilliant, the Free Handicap Sweepstakes being decidedly the most interesting event. This race made the Cambridgeshire form look very bad, as Pompadour (6 st. 12 lb.) was beaten a hundred yards, and Playfair (6 st. 12 lb.) bolted out of the course. Khedive (7 st. 7 lb.) never had any chance, and Bethnal Green (7 st. 12 lb.) being in hopeless difficulties about a quarter of a mile from home, Bertram (7 st. 10 lb.) won just as he chose. No doubt this course (A.F.) suited Bertram better than that over which the Cesarewitch is run; yet, with Salvano out of the way, we believe he might have won that race. Paladin's defeat by the Julius—Knight of Kars—Attack filly was totally unexpected, and may be attributable to the badness of the pace, and the fact that Lord Falmouth's colt had not recovered from the effects of his severe race in the Criterion Stakes. The two Nurseries were less interesting than usual; but Suleiman, who won the first with 8 st. on his back, is a very nice colt, by Knight of the Crescent from Queen of Prussia, and has found his way into the Derby quotations. Favonius received forfeit in both his matches (with Queen's Messenger and Wenlock); and, remarking that the "tricolour" was again to the fore, M. Lefevre winning no fewer than eleven races, we may take leave of the last "legitimate" meeting of the season.

The Bothal Club (Northumberland) meeting was the chief coursing fixture of last week, and the attendance was large, though, owing to various changes in the management, little public interest is taken in the gathering. The Bothal St. Leger was cut up into seven different small stakes, and we need not give the names of the winners, as most of the puppies were very moderate. The Bentinck Stakes, for all ages, fell to Dr. Richardson's Minute Gun, by King Death—Forget-me-not, who won very cleverly.

Hermitage, the seat of Lord Massey, near Castle Connell, Limerick, was, on Monday, burnt to the ground.

MUSIC.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

But for this institution there would have been an almost total musical interregnum between the close of the provincial festivals in September (at Worcester and Norwich) and the approaching commencement of winter music at the Monday Popular Concerts and the various oratorio performances—owing to the unusual void created by the absence of the long-accustomed autumnal season of Italian opera. If anything could serve to heighten the appreciation of the Sydenham concerts it would be the fact of their having furnished the only opportunities afforded during the past month to the metropolitan and suburban public of hearing great music worthily rendered.

The promised serial performance of Beethoven's symphonies has reached the second number, as already recorded—the third being reserved for a coming occasion; the intermission being judiciously arranged so as to spread the nine works over the season of twenty-five concerts.

Last Saturday's programme contained no feature of novelty, but was interesting from its having comprised some charming music, chief among which was the bright and sparkling overture to Mendelssohn's opera "Die Hochzeit des Camacho" ("The Wedding of Camacho"), the only stage work of the composer's that ever found public performance in Germany during his lifetime—and then only one representation, at Berlin, in 1827, two years after its completion. This opera is one of the many evidences of Mendelssohn's early-developed genius and power, having been composed when he was about sixteen. Although wanting in the dramatic variety which was afterwards so admirably manifested in his music to the "Walpurgis Night," the "Midsummer Night's Dream," and other works, the overture now referred to is full of the impulse and brilliancy of Weber's style, the influence of which is very perceptible in much of Mendelssohn's early music. The fine performance of the Crystal Palace band gave full effect to the beautiful prelude which has outlived, and will probably long outlive, the opera to which it belongs. The other specialties of the concert were four pieces from Mr. Arthur Sullivan's music to "The Tempest," and Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's pastoral, "The May Queen," the singers in which were Misses Abbie Whinnery and Hancock, and Mr. Cummings and Mr. L. Thomas, each of whom was heard in solo pieces in other portions of the programme. Miss Hancock was the gainer of the prize in the class for contralto singers at one of the competitive music meetings at the Crystal Palace during the past summer.

The programme for this week's Saturday concert includes Mendelssohn's "Scotch" symphony and the last of Mozart's many pianoforte concertos, to be performed by Madame Arabella Goddard.

A new musical institution has just been organised, under the title of "The British Orchestral Society," with the double object of giving an annual series of concerts by British artists, and of bringing forward new works by native composers. The band will consist of seventy-five of our best orchestral players; the solo vocalists named are Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Florence Lancia, Misses Blanche Cole and Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, and Miss Julia Elton; Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Nelson Varley, Mr. Santley, Mr. L. Thomas, and Mr. Patey. The list of solo instrumentalists comprises the names of Madame Arabella Goddard, Mr. W. G. Cusins, Mr. J. F. Barnett, and Mr. Franklin Taylor (pianoforte); Mr. Carrodus (violin); Mr. Lazarus (clarinet); and Mr. E. Howell (violinello). Mr. Carrodus is the leading orchestral violinist, and Mr. G. Mount the conductor. The concerts are to occupy about two hours, and the performances (to take place in St. James's Hall) are fixed for the evenings of Dec. 5 and 19, Jan. 9 and 23, and Feb. 6 and 20.

A Dublin paper of last week says:—"A brilliant season was brought to a close on Saturday night by the repetition of Mozart's 'Don Giovanni.' On making a calculation of the three weeks' work performed by the really great company which Mr. Mapleson brought to Dublin, one is rather astonished to find that fourteen operas were produced, with a fullness and completeness never surpassed upon the London or Continental stage. It is not too much to say that Dublin has never yet had operatic music so marvellously well given. The testimony of our music-loving citizens was borne in the strongest manner to the excellence of the manager's catering by the great crowds which assembled every night to hear the interpretation of the finest works which musical genius has given to the public, and who applauded the efforts of the distinguished artists engaged in their interpretation."

THE THEATRES.

COURT.

Under the auspices of Mr. John Oxenford, the great Latin comic author Plautus, and his translator, the glorious John Dryden, have been introduced to the modern London stage; and the merry drama of "Amphitryon," as left to us by both, but further modified by our contemporary dramatist, was produced at the Royal Court Theatre, as the Chelsea house is denominated, on Monday, and proved to be a remarkable success. We are told in the programme by the adapter that the plot has been slightly changed. Alcmena is but betrothed, not married, to Amphitryon, and the number of acts has been reduced from five to three. "Both adapter and management," we are informed, "have approached the subject with diffidence and reverence, and can only trust the public will approve the effort made to place on the stage a comedy originally written two centuries B.C., and which, whilst ranking as one of the most esteemed of the author's productions, has meanwhile been stamped by the marked and distinctive approval of such men as Molière and Dryden." In the prologue, wherein Jupiter and Mercury appear in the sky, Mr. Oxenford also deprecates any attempt at supposing that the idea of the piece is a burlesque. The laughter which it causes is owing to the drollery or the whimsicalities of the persons and to the dialogue, and not to caricature. Mr. Oxenford adheres rather closely to the Dryden version, and has evidently found it almost impossible to divest the plot of all the coarseness of the time in which it was written; but he has done his best consistent with a tender regard for the original work. The public must be content to accept it as a literary curiosity. It is well acted, and confers honour on Mr. H. Vezin, Mr. Righton, and the three ladies, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss M. Litton, and Mrs. Stephens. The dresses and scenery are excellent.

GRECIAN.

Under the management of Mr. George Conquest, the City-road theatre has much improved in every respect. A series of well-written dramas has been recently produced. One entitled "British Born," by Messrs. Paul Meritt and Henry Pettitt, which is now running, is full of interest, and shows great ingenuity in the production of effects. The company is quiet equal to the task imposed upon it; and Mr. George Conquest,

as Fred Faggles, a clerk, presents us with an excellent example of genuine comic acting.

ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.

Mr. Gilbert has supplied Mr. and Mrs. German Reed with one of those pleasing entertainments in which fancy and feeling play their blended parts so much to the satisfaction of the fashionable and intelligent audiences who are accustomed to visit the Gallery of Illustration. On Monday was produced an entirely new and original piece by this author, entitled "Happy Arcadia," with new scenery by John O'Connor, and delightful music, composed by Mr. F. Clay. It is, in fact, got up very handsomely, and the accessories and costumes are in the best taste. The villagers are represented as being very happy, but not entirely so. There are, of course, a Strephon and a Chloe, who are betrothed, yet whose simple loves are disturbed by an intruding stranger of boundless wealth. Part of Strephon's cottage, moreover, is let to a mysterious lodger, impersonated by Mr. Corney Grain, who turns out to be a sort of bogey, and neglects to pay his rent. He absconds at length from his lodgings, and leaves as some compensation his bag of astrological materials, consisting of a cap, a ring, a cloak, and a snuffbox, which Strephon sells by auction. These turn out to be talismans, and enable their possessors to have their wishes on their utterance. Their wishes are uttered, and according to them each of the characters becomes another. Accordingly, when Lycidas, the rich stranger, comes back expecting Chloe to elope with him, he encounters Strephon in her shape, and is roughly received. In the end, he is glad to escape with a whole skin. Again the talismans are put up to auction, and change hands; again their new possessors have their wishes, and are thus restored to their original shapes. The confusion of identity caused by this ingenious contrivance is exceedingly amusing, and was most adroitly managed by Mrs. German Reed, Mr. Alfred Reed, Mr. Arthur Cecil, and Miss Fanny Holland. The snatches of song which are introduced, full as they are of melody, are most charmingly interpreted; and the whole is so capably acted that the result may be justly claimed as an artistic triumph. It was followed, as usual, by Mr. Corney Grain's musical sketch of a "Five-o'Clock Tea" and the musical proverb of "Charity Begins at Home," both which provoked an excess of mirth, and dismissed the audience in a thoroughly-contented state of mind. For our own part, we freely confess that we were highly gratified by the whole of the performance.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual prize-meeting of the St. Clement Danes' Company of the Queen's (Westminster) took place, at Wormwood-scrubbs, last week. The prizes were very numerous, and were divided into three series. The first, consisting of two prizes, were won by Private Humby and Sergeant Bontoft. The second series were won in the following order:—Messrs. C. F. Moore, T. Smith, Livett, Scrivener, Hodges, Searby, Bytham, Buckingham, and Chaplin. The third series produced some excellent shooting, Sergeant Bontoft and Private Moore tying for the first prize with twenty-six points out of a possible twenty-eight. An exciting contest ensued in shooting off the tie, which was not decided until the sixth shot—Sergeant Bontoft, with five centres and a bull's eye, taking the first prize, Private Moore, with six centres, taking the second. The other prizes were won by Messrs. Egg, Hodges, Scrivener, Emslie, Smith, Livett, and Searby. A prize presented by the Rev. J. R. Simpson, Rector of St. Clement Danes, for the best aggregate scores made in the second and third series, was won by Captain Scrivener, who consequently had to relinquish his prize in the second series, the rules not permitting any member to take two money prizes. The final competition for the monthly challenge cup resulted in Private Moore becoming the winner. A consolation prize was won by Private Pope.

The annual prize competition of the 1st Middlesex Artillery, with carbines, was held last Saturday at Purfleet, the following being the winners:—First competition, Messrs. C. H. Clarke, T. S. Inglis, E. Johnson, A. Hayford; second competition, Messrs. Pepprette, Mayhey, T. Hughes. Individual challenge cup was won by Corporal C. H. Clarke; Battery challenge cup, by a team of five men from Captain Stanley's battery; B battery challenge cup, by Corporal Clarke; and a Martini-Henry rifle, presented by Mr. C. H. Collette, was won by Bombardier T. S. Inglis.

The marksmen's prizes of the London Irish were competed for last week. Private Burgess won the first prize, Sergeant Sheppard the second, and Lieutenant Inglis the third. On Saturday last the annual prize-meeting of F company was held at Epsom. Sergeant Sheppard won the first prize, Private Westwood the second, Colour-Sergeant Brown the third. The remaining prizes were won by Messrs. Browne, Tully, Hepworth, Gregory, and Wilkinson.

Last Saturday the prizes recently competed for by the members of the Gloucestershire Brigade of Artillery were distributed to the winners in the parade ground of the Bristol corps. The prizes were upwards of fifty in number, were worth nearly £200, and were divided into three classes—heavy gun, carbine, and good attendance at drill prizes. The first prize in the carbine-match (silver challenge cup and £3), was carried off by Gunner Baker, and the second prize by Sergeant Pole. In the second match, the first prize of £7, with silver cup worth 5 gs., was won by Sergeant Coleridge; the second prize (£6 15s.) being secured by Gunner Haulson. In the third match the first prize fell to Gunner Wilkinson. The fourth competition was a time match for a number of prizes given by ladies. Sergeant Jones, of Gloucester, won the first prize. The first prize for drill with the heavy guns was won by a detachment of B battery, under Sergeant Love. Sir John Davis presided at the distribution of the prizes.

Lord St. Leonards has presented a splendid silver cup to the 12th Surrey (Kingston) to be competed for.

Mr. A. B. Foster, of Northowram Hall, Halifax, has bought the estates of Canwell Hall and Sherrall Hall, near Tamworth, for £191,000. The estates contain 2908 acres, and are about ten miles from Birmingham, and close to Drayton Manor, the residence of Sir Robert Peel. Shield Hall estate, four miles from Glasgow, has been bought by Mr. Proudfoot, an American merchant, for £112,000.

The Warwickshire Chamber of Agriculture held a special meeting last Saturday to discuss a report on land tenure prepared by a committee to whom the subject had been referred. The first clause, to the effect that much greater liberty of action in the cultivation of land should be given to the tenant, was carried unanimously. It was also agreed by a majority that arbitrators should be appointed at the commencement of each tenancy; that Lady-Day was the most desirable time for entering upon a farm; and that permanent improvements by the landlord upon which the tenant was to pay interest should be specified, with their cost, beforehand, and not carried out unless agreed to by both parties. Six or eight other points were discussed, and the results were ordered to be sent to the Central Chamber of Agriculture.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Adsum, and if it be too presumptuous to add *adeste*, I withdraw the second piece of Latinity, and would substitute the greeting with which theatre-goers will be hailed at the commencement of the harlequinades on Dec. 26. What brief holiday is permitted to the hard workers among us is over and gone, and we have all dropped back into our appointed grooves. London is the best place in the world just now, and we think compassionately of the "Pagani" whose regions we found so delightful a few weeks ago. Their leaves have vanished, and their waters are out. However, let the dwellers in the country take heart of grace—

Non semper imbres nubibus hispidos
Manant in agros. . . .
aut Aquilonibus,
Quercetis Gargani laborant,
Et foliis viduantur orni.

With which administration of novel comfort we will dismiss the provinces from our grateful recollection, or rather we will endeavour to requite their hospitalities by resuming the *causeries* interrupted by the vacation.

There is some difficulty in beginning conversation after a longish pause. If a man commences solemnly we laugh at his endeavour to be worthy of the occasion, and if he is frivolous we are irritated, holding him decidedly unequal to it. Such is life. But something must be said. In a letter, I think, of Cowper's, the writer admits that he has been a bad correspondent because he has had nothing to say, but suggests that his friend would hardly hold this to be a sufficient excuse for silence, did he come into the poet's room and not get a word out of him. The weather has been already disposed of with the aid of our Venetian friend. I have heard from stern old heads of families that the best thing to do on coming back to town is to take or make opportunity for a good scold. It is thought to be salutary in the way of bringing everybody up to the collar, and rehabilitating domestic relations. I thought of a burst of indignation about the San Juan question, and of a furious demand as to which of England's possessions she is next to be bidden to surrender. But I have almost forgotten what happened in 1846. There is no other real grievance "up," so far as I have been able to make out, except that I am informed by one of our contemporaries that the new licensing law has made it a crime to eat oysters after twelve o'clock at night. As this was previously "worse than a crime, being a mistake," it is hard to work up one's wrath over a sanitary regulation. The explosion must stand over. Doubtless, one's eye, like that of the pious *Eneas*, at the end of the book, will fall upon some excuse for savageness, but the occasion does not yet offer itself. This comes of living in quiet, and fresh and healthy air, with good-natured people who culpably make the best of things, and ignorantly believe that this world is an enjoyable place. However, *nous avons changé tout cela*.

We return to find the Mansion House sovereignty transmitted, and a new Mayor about to become the greatest man in the greatest city of the greatest country in the world. Further, that the retiring Lord Mayor, improving upon the practice of the Roman Consuls, resolves that his rule shall be remembered by a good as well as a notorious action. Sir Sills Gibbons designs that London shall have the Alexandra Palace. If he succeed, it will be as good a deed as has been done since a Gislebertus came over to give name to all the Gibbonses, Gilberts, and Gibsons. Why his Lordship should not succeed I know not, unless the class for whose benefit the park and palace are expressly designed are as apathetic as is their wont. There is that fear. A large number of excellent persons, who, notwithstanding their excellence, do grumble very angrily if they cannot get sundry conveniences and delights, have the French element in their natures—they like to be governed, and they like everything to be done for them by authority. The Lord Mayor has a scheme by which the co-operation of the many will secure the Alexandra Palace to them. Will they co-operate? They are asked for money, but for a very small sum; the shares are at a nominal price, and there is no risk. They do not like speculations, and it is well;

But will they dare to follow
When Lord Mayors clear the way?

Something has been said, and wisely, about the probability of an exorbitant price being asked for the place. But the Mansion House committee have passed a resolution that no terms shall be accepted unless approved by the incoming Lord Mayor, by the present Mayor, by Sir John Lubbock, and other authorities of the highest class. The plan is to acquire the property, at a marketable price, under a deed of guarantee for £100,000, on the same plan as that by which the 1851 Exhibition was started and carried through so triumphantly. The palace and park are to be paid for by the issue of guinea shares. We call ourselves business people, and if ever there was a case in which a straightforward business proposal promised to conduct us to the achievement of a capital purpose here is one. "Men of London, follow your Mayor."

"To the bitter end." This has become a stock phrase. We took it from America (I have not yet heard that we are sued for damages), and it arose there in the time of the war. It has hitherto been supposed to mean a deadly sort of intimation, akin to the declaration that the bitter cup shall be drained to the dregs. But I now read in the *Daily Telegraph* that it originally meant nothing of the kind. "Bitter" was not used by the speaker as an adjective. Turning to Webster, I see that bitter, in marine language, is a turn of the cable which is round the bits, and that bits—I am happy to impart information acquired so easily—means a frame of two strong pieces of timber, fixed perpendicularly in the fore part of a ship, on which to fasten the cables when she rides at anchor. Therefore "to the bitter end" implies that we will go on with the work in hand until the cable has quite run out. This explanation, to those who use the phrase in its more sentimental way may be, as Shakespeare observes, "bitter as coloquintida." It is fit, however, that the fact be known, though the knowledge will no more tend to avoidance of the blunder than the contempt of educated persons for the word "reliable" interferes with that needless barbarism, for "trustworthy."

One would not seek in the least to diminish the pride with which the men of the north receive the eloquent tribute borne to them by Archbishop Manning, who contrasted their manly vigour and intelligence with the condition of the south of England. But praise from that prelate is a thing to envy, and if he will not award it to us, we must be spiteful, and show that others do not deserve it. Here is a passage from a speech delivered by one of the highest Manchester authorities last week. "Here they were, in the north of England, with as large a proportion of imbeciles and of idiots as any other portion of the kingdom." Perhaps, as Sir Andrew Aguecheek said of fooling, "They do it with a better grace, but we do it more natural."

NEW BOOKS.

The close of an eventful, laborious, feverish, brave, useful, and yet, to a certain extent, wasted existence may be studied with mingled feelings of admiration and regret in the second volume of the *Life of Richard Trevithick; with an Account of his Inventions*, by Francis Trevithick, C.E., illustrated with engravings on wood by W. J. Welch (E. and F. N. Spon). Trevithick, if ever anybody, was a genius of the real, old-fashioned, shiftless sort; and worthy of such genius was the saddening spectacle of his domestic affairs and of his death. His wife bears witness that "during the difficulties in London in 1808 and 1810, when Trevithick was overwhelming himself with new experiments and the cost of patents and law expenses, lawyers and bailiffs took everything worth having from her house, including account-books, drawings, papers, and models, which she never saw again;" and his son tells us that "his family in Cornwall received a note, dated April 22, 1833, from Mr. Rowley Potter, of Dartford, stating that Trevithick had died on the morning of that day, after a week's confinement to his bed. He was penniless, and without a relative by him in his last illness, and for the last offices of kindness was indebted to some who were losers by his schemes. The mechanics from the works of Messrs. Hall were the bearers and mourners at the funeral, and at their expense night watchers remained by the grave to prevent body-snatching, then frequent in that neighbourhood." Moreover, "Trevithick's grave was among those of the poor buried by the charitable; no stone or mark distinguished it from its neighbours." Such a picture makes heavy the heart of practical men of business whose souls long for the substantialities of life and the conventional trappings of death; and even the philosopher, to whom such mundane affairs are inconsiderable trifles, and who holds that a lavish distribution of inventive suggestions exonerates the distributor from ordinary duties, may feel some little doubt as to whether Trevithick did not presume too far upon his prerogative of general carelessness and neglect, and did not, so far as Mrs. Trevithick was concerned, encroach upon his immunities to the verge of cruelty. Fortune, no doubt, was frequently against Trevithick; but he, perhaps as frequently, trifled with her. He surely might, if he would, have taken her when she was in the humour, harnessed her between the shafts, and driven her whithersoever he pleased, as a cabman drives his old flea-bitten mare. But he was a genius of the truly magnificent order; he would not do either his arithmetic or his fortune-making according to common, hackneyed, written rules; he would extract his cube roots by a process known only to himself, and he would extract his gold by some special kind of alchemy. In his own particular line no detail was too trivial and no calculation was too wearisome for his condescension or his patience; but, outside of that, he was loftily contemptuous and impatient; he had no idea whether he took his house by the year or the half-year, whether his poor wife would have enough or only just half enough money to pay her rent during his absence. Filial love and veneration may have somewhat exaggerated the originality, importance, and extent of his inventions, the real value of which it requires no little technical knowledge to appreciate; but a perusal of this interesting "life" would lead readers to conclude that he was the father of everything that now goes by steam, on water or on land, from the shrilly-whistling little tug on the Thames to the wonderful mechanism to which we owe the tunnel of Mont Cenis. This second volume bears not quite so much resemblance as the former bore to a dry, scientific treatise; and some of Mr. Welch's illustrations are charming. The biographical portions contain a moral; the moral assumes the shape of a warning; and the warning is worthy of being attended to even by persons of genius, if there be any now-adays:—If you would reach the haven of material prosperity, never be without a something needful; and that something is—ballast.

Under the two collective titles, *Songs of Early Spring* and *Lays of Later Life*, Mr. Rowland Brown has produced a volume of short poems, which are both correctly turned verse and pure wholesome thought. The first portion, on its former appearance in 1858, was praised by us for its treatment of pleasing themes, the home affections and virtues, and the beautiful aspects of Nature, in a fresh and healthy tone, with a quiet vigour of style. We can in the present instance not only repeat this commendation, but advance upon it to a still higher estimate of Mr. Rowland Brown's poetry, which is of a sound and genuine quality, inspired by a reflecting sympathy with all that is best in human feelings and purposes, beneath the serene and steady light of a cheerful religious faith. A greater variety of metrical forms has been attempted than seems to be required by the different moods and motives of the particular effusions in hand; but the author's ear is generally correct in the matter of rhythmical structure, though he sometimes puts up with harsh and dragging lines, clogged with inharmonious consonants, which Tennyson or Longfellow would have eschewed. The later poems are subdivided into several distinct series—"By the Sea," "In Summer and Harvest Days," and "In Winter Days," named according to the scenery and seasons which gave birth to the meditations they express; "Lays of Little Ones," dedicated to the innocent lives of children, and to parental love; "Words for Workers," conveying popular lessons of morality and social charity in a familiar strain. The volume is published by Messrs. E. Moxon, Son, and Co.

That you have read a clever exercise is the first impression left upon your mind when you have come to the end of an anonymous novel, in two volumes, entitled *When George the Third was King* (Sampson Low and Co.). Second thoughts confirm the impression, which is further strengthened by remembrance of the motto placed upon the titlepage. And the motto is as follows:—"Be satisfied that something answering to them has had a beginning. Their importance is from the past." Just as young students are ordered by their superiors to write something in the style of Thucydides or of Livy, of Demosthenes or of Cicero, of Aristotle, of Plato, or another; so our author seems to have been moved by a spirit which whispered, "Go to! we will write a tale in imitation of our grandfathers' manner; we will have characters, scenes, customs, and language such as they were when George III. was King." The first thing to do was obviously to look about for some old chimney ornaments or family pictures, or an old book enriched with plates, or a play of the required date, or something to suggest the skeletons upon which the author's imagination should put flesh and into which the author's genius should breathe life. And, of course, there must be copious allusions to Dr. Johnson. The result of such a process would necessarily vary according to an author's gifts. In the present case there has been produced a very readable story and, as was remarked above, a clever exercise, but not much more. We are not so cunningly and magically dealt with that we seem to be living, and moving, and conversing quite naturally amongst the creatures and the incidents of a by-gone age; we completely retain our senses and remain within the circle of our own modernity whilst we look on approvingly at a sort of Madame Tussaud's exhibition, and acknowledge

that, from all we have heard and know about the ways of our ancestors, the waxwork is admirable, and uncommonly like the real thing. As to the language, it bears a sufficiently close resemblance to the modes of speech we imagine to have been in vogue at the period; and the same remark will apply to such matters as house-architecture, housekeeping, dress, salutations, stage-coach-travelling, cock-fighting, lovemaking, actress-hunting, swearing, gambling, drinking, and so on. At p. 44 of the first volume, however, "*Were you ever at Whitcomb House, Madam?*" causes one to reflect whether King George III. and the majority of his loyal subjects would not have said, "*Was you ever?*" &c. But such trifles are insignificant. Of plot there is next to none; of characters there are, so far as the main purpose of the story is concerned, just six, and they are drawn with no mean skill; and of more or less charming, interesting, pathetic, exciting, and illustrative scenes there is no lack. How they dined when George III. was King is described at p. 40 of the first volume; and that part of the story—better, perhaps, than any other—justifies what has been said as to the impression left by a perusal of the novel. The author interlards the description of dinner with certain observations—thus, "such were manners in these times; we should not like to sit down to black-puddings and soups for a middle course now; we should think ill of our friend the curate who joked our man-servant at table, or anywhere else." No reader, under these circumstances, can give way to the illusion, which is fiction's greatest charm, of fancying self and times and surroundings to have undergone a complete transformation. So far as the passions by which the principal personages are swayed, the complications which consequently arise, the mental and moral qualities which distinguish two young fellows and rivals, and the triumphant conclusion when the villain is hoist by his own petard are concerned, the author cannot claim much credit for novelty and originality; it is no new thing for the maiden's instinct to detect fundamental goodness beneath the external wickedness of the graceless rake; it is no new thing to meet in the pages of a novel, if not elsewhere, with a Charles and a Joseph Surface; and it is no new thing, unless memory be sadly treacherous, to see (in a book) how a noble-hearted but illiterate actress, of Irish or other nationality, will bring together at her own rooms (separated only by folding-doors) and without regard for her own reputation a dissipated husband, a broken-hearted wife, and a would-be seducer for the sake of getting some explanatory conversation overheard and so bringing reconciliation and peace and reform to the married couple and confusion of face to the villain.

Dialogue is the most prominent feature of *Erma's Engagement*, by the author of "*Blanche Seymour*" (Tinsley Brothers); and the next degree of prominence may be assigned to a group of men, women, and children, cleverly sketched in mere outline. The plot is of a very meagre description. The "engagement" is, fortunately, not prolonged throughout the whole, but only through the greater part of the three volumes; and it is not "broken off." What was the end of it ought to be discovered from the book itself, which can ill afford to have its interest weakened by any premature revelation. The portraits of nearly all the characters, whether they are given full face or in profile, in bust or whole length, are admirable specimens of a light but skilful touch. The conversations are often very lively, characteristic of the speakers, and decidedly natural; but now and then they are decidedly unnatural, and may be likened to paragraphs from certain portions of a newspaper rather than to scraps of colloquy between ordinary human beings. For instance, when a young lady, who is represented as a very paragon of sense as well as of beauty, wished to express herself to the effect that the "death" of a certain person had spoilt her plans, she would hardly take so lofty a flight as to say that "the unseasonable demise of Lord Shroton has nipped every reasonable project in the bud." The end and aim of the novel appear to be the apotheosis of radicalism, in the person of a gentleman, whose transcendent merits you have to take chiefly (as usual) on the writer's bare word, and the vindication of woman's holy cause. The writer seems to feel keenly the oppressive tyranny and the bodily suffering which women certainly do in some cases endure at the hand of man; but if those philosophers, who (having, probably, never been much beaten with fists and pokers, or much kicked or jumped upon by animated but hob-nailed boots) hold that mental suffering is incomparably more intolerable than corporeal be right, how much more anguish is caused by women than by men! Is there a single man (numerically, not otherwise) who does not carry about with him a heart, or a mind, or a spirit that has suffered, if it be not still suffering, from wounds inflicted by a flirt, or a light-o'-love, or a gossip, or a scold, or a mischief-making, intriguing, designing hussy, or a scornful beauty, or even a perfect angel? Of course, there is the torture of apprehension, which is mental, in the case of the physical ill-treatment, but so there is also in the other; therefore the apprehension on each side may be cancelled.

If there be any *Oliver Twists* whose appetites have not yet been satisfied with comic and grotesque verse, assisted by the caricaturist's pencil, they will be glad to be informed that they can obtain *More "Dab" Ballads*, by W. S. Gilbert (George Routledge and Sons). The illustrations as well as the words are said to be furnished "by the author;" and it may be affirmed that, if the latter must be admitted to be correctly described as "much sound and little sense," the former are certainly as laughably ingenious and ingeniously laughable as the ordinary comic soul can desire.

TRAVELLING IN JAPAN.

Among the peculiarities of Japanese life, which are so cleverly illustrated by the sketches of our Artist in that country, the vehicles of different kinds, borne along by the hands of men, instead of being drawn by horses, have more than once attracted his notice. These are the "norimon," the "kago," and the "jin-riki-shah," each of which has its points of convenience. Of the one shown in our present illustration, sent from Yokohama last August, our correspondent observes, having just come off a journey:—"The kago is the vehicle we travel in when exhausted with much walking. The position, as you see, is not an easy one to a man whose limbs are not supple; but a good deal of ground is got over, as the 'horses' are changed at every post town. The men require drink-money at various intervals, but that is a custom not unknown in Europe. It takes an hour to recover the use of the legs after sitting in a kago for a short time—but one does recover."

At Ramsgate, on Tuesday, Earl Granville distributed the prizes and certificates to the successful candidates at the recent Oxford local examinations. After expressing his opinion that a debt of gratitude was due to the University of Oxford for having instituted those examinations and carried them on with such signal success, Lord Granville went on to point out the various ways in which they were of value, and concluded by giving some advice to the recipients of prizes.



SKETCHES FROM JAPAN: TRAVELLING IN THE KAGO.



PALACE OF THE VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION FOR 1872.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION PALACE.

An interior view of the great building now under construction in the Prater, at Vienna, for the Universal Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures, to be opened on May 1 next year, was given last week. The whole building, as designed by Herr Carl Hasenauer, with the enormous iron dome, or rotunda, by Mr. Scott Russell, twice as big as the dome of St. Peter's, was then described. The entire plan of the exhibition arrangements has been devised by Baron von Schwartz-Senborn, the Austrian Imperial Commissioner, who will direct and control their execution. The following is to be the classification of articles exhibited:—Group I. Mining, Quarrying, and Metallurgy. II. Agriculture, Forestry, Cultivation of the Vine and other Fruits, and Horticulture. III. Chemical Processes and Manufactures. IV. Food Substances. V. Textile Fabrics and Clothing. VI. Leather, Furs, India-Rubber and Gutta-Percha Wares. VII. Metal Wares. VIII. Wooden Manufactures. IX. Stone, Earthenware, and Glass. X. Small Wares and Fancy Goods. XI. Paper and Stationery. XII. Printing, Engraving, and Photography. XIII. Machinery and Transport. XIV. Philosophical and Surgical Instruments, Clocks, and Watches. XV. Musical Instruments. XVI. Weapons and Implements of War. XVII. Shipping and Navigation. XVIII. Dwelling-Houses, their Inner Fittings and Decorations. There will be cattle shows in June, and shows of other domestic animals in September; and the agricultural machines will be tried in fields near Vienna.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY FRANCES VERNON-HARCOURT.

The Right Hon. Lady Frances Vernon-Harcourt, who died at Eywood, Herefordshire, on the 15th ult., in her sixty-eighth year, was the fourth daughter of Edward Harley, fifth Earl of Oxford, by Jane Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of the Rev. James Scott, and was sister to Alfred, the sixth and last Earl of Oxford. Her Ladyship was married, April 20, 1835, to Colonel Henry Vernon-Harcourt, fifth son of the Right Rev. Edward Vernon-Harcourt, Lord Archbishop of York, and Anne, his wife, daughter of Granville, 1st Marquis of Stafford. Lady Frances, who was left a widow in 1853, had no issue.

LADY CAMPBELL.

Georgiana Charlotte Theophila, Lady Campbell, wife of Colonel Sir Edward Fitzgerald, Bart., died on the 17th ult., at West Grinstead. Her Ladyship was second daughter of the late Sir Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, by Felicité Anne, his second wife, eldest daughter of J. Browne, Esq. Her marriage took place in 1853, and its issue consists of seven sons and four daughters.

SIR W. A. CLAVERING, BART.

Sir William Aloysius Clavering, ninth Baronet, of Axwell, Durham, died in London on the 8th ult. He was born Jan. 21, 1800, the only son of Sir Thomas John Clavering, Bart. (whom he succeeded in 1853), by Clara, his wife, daughter of John de Gallais, Count de la Sable of Anjou. He was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1825. In 1859 Sir William was High Sheriff of the county of Durham. As he was never married, the baronetcy devolves on his cousin, now Sir Henry Augustus Clavering, Bart., Commander R.N., who was born in 1825.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WEST.

The death is announced of Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. West, late of the 3rd Regiment of Guards, at the age of eighty-three. Colonel West entered the Army in 1804, and served on the expedition to Germany under Lord Cathcart, at the siege of Copenhagen, in the Peninsula, and at Waterloo, and was twice severely wounded, at Bayonne and at Waterloo.

MR. FREDERICK DUNDAS, M.P.

Frederick Dundas, Esq., of Papdale, Orkney, Lieutenant and M.P. for Orkney and Shetland, died suddenly, on the 26th ult., at his residence in Hanover-square. He was born June 14, 1802, the only son of the late Hon. Charles Lawrence Dundas (brother of Lawrence, first Earl of Zetland), by Lady Caroline Beauclerk, his wife, daughter of Aubrey, fifth Duke of St. Albans; and was grandson of Thomas, first Lord Dundas, by Lady Charlotte Fitzwilliam, his wife, daughter of William, third Earl Fitzwilliam. A Liberal in politics, Mr. Dundas was elected for Orkney in 1837; and continued, with the interval from 1847 to 1852, to represent it up to the time of his death. He married, June 2, 1847, Grace, eldest daughter of Sir Ralph St. George Gore, Bart., and was left a widower, without issue, in 1868.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL WOOD OF LITTLETON

Thomas Wood, Esq., of Littleton, Middlesex, Middleham Castle, in the county of York, and Gwernnevit, Breconshire, J.P., Lieutenant-General in the Army, and Colonel of the 84th Foot, whose death is just announced, was eldest son of the late Colonel Thomas Wood of Littleton and Gwernnevit (for upwards of forty years M.P. for Brecon), by Lady Caroline Stewart, his wife, second daughter of Robert, first Marquis of Londonderry; and was grandson of Thomas Wood, Esq., of Littleton, who acquired the Gwernnevit estate by his marriage with Mary, only daughter and heiress of Sir Edward Williams, Bart. General Wood, who was educated at Harrow, was for many years an officer in the Grenadier Guards, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in the Army in 1864. In 1837 he stood a memorable contest for Middlesex, in the Conservative interest, and succeeded in defeating the well-known Joseph Hume. He retained the representation of the metropolitan county until 1847. General Wood married, July 6, 1848, Fanny, youngest daughter of the late John Henry Smyth, Esq., M.P., of Heath, in the county of York, by Lady Elizabeth Fitzroy, his wife, daughter of the fourth Duke of Grafton, and leaves, with other issue, a son and heir, Thomas, born June 1, 1853.

Archbishop Manning took the leading part in a gorgeous ceremonial at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Salford, on Monday, when he consecrated Dr. Vaughan as Bishop of Salford, and Dr. Weathers as Coadjutor-Bishop of Westminster. All the English Roman Catholic prelates were present, with one exception; and the attendance of clerical and lay spectators numbered more than 2000.

The value of education to working men formed the appropriate theme of Mr. Chichester Fortescue in opening a Working Man's Institute at Radstock. The right hon. gentleman expressed regret that the class for whom they are designed do not sufficiently support these institutions; and he adduced the decisive testimony of Mr. Brassey that the educated employé, considered merely as a producer, is of higher value, and better worth the increased pay he can command, than the uneducated, even at the lower price of his labour.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

••• All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

BRISTOL AND CLIFTON CHESS ASSOCIATION.—In saying that this flourishing Chess society numbers nearly one hundred members, it appears that we underrated its strength. There are at present one hundred and twenty members on the books and a prospect of many more amateurs joining before Christmas. While making this correction, we are requested by the vice-president to announce that the annual match between the members of the association and the Bath players is fixed to take place on Nov. 20, when not less than twenty-five combatants are expected to enter for each side.

HARVARD.—1. The defence is so feeble that it takes away all interest in the game. 2. We have no knowledge of the committee mentioned. The King cannot under any circumstances move into check of an adverse man.

I. H. B., the Hague.—Both solutions—that of 1493 and of 1494—are correct, but they should have been forwarded in time for the lists.

A. DE M. O.—The game by correspondence lately concluded between Amsterdam and the Hague has been received, and we shall take an early opportunity of publishing it.

RAULPH.—We believe, but are not sure, that the annual subscription of country members at the St. George's Chess Club is only one guinea. You can easily ascertain this by asking the question of Mr. Thomas Hampton, the hon. secretary, at the rooms, 20, King-street, St. James's.

W. B.—It must be held over for a few weeks, until on little space is more at liberty.

PROBLEMS received from Dr. G.—E. H.—W. B. S.—W. Wood.—P. N. Leighton.—Fabricé.—C. W.—M. D.—G. B. S.—W. Pierce.—V. G.—Others, shall have early attention.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1495 has been received from I. B. G.—M. P.—Sigma.—Box and Cox.—Trevor.—H. W. P.—Ernest.—S. P. Q. B. of Bruges.—H. Fran of Lyons.—J. J. T.—W. T.—R. D. T.—Wilson Moore.—R. F.—Sunnyside.—Mark Tapley.—G. B.—W. West.—R. S. D.—R. A.—P. H. of Mous.—Willie Walton.—T. W. Morris.—Chang.—Knight and Pawn.—Big Ben.—O. P. Q.—Juvenile.—A Clerk.—Gamma and Delta.—W. S. B.—Roberto.—Joseph Sowden.—Lucy and Annette.—P. N. Leighton.—E. Frau of Lyons.—H. Human.—H. M. S. St. Vincent.—W. Morgan.—Weathercock.—R. B. L.—S. Harris.—A. Wood.—F. R. S.—W. H. G.—Manfred and Man Friday.—H. K.—C. Dale.—Bobus.—F. W. Hidden.—Keith and Kate.—P. Teske and Taylor.—Arden.—Peregrine.—Farmer.—George.—Switzer.—Perry.—W. G. N.—P. C. S.—J. N.—Box.—W. G. L.—N. M.—Curate.—Sevenoaks.—Sindbad.—E. O.—Rolando.—Medicus.—Omagra.—Boston Stump.—G. of Paris.—Subaltern.—H. D.—A. P.—Laura and Geraldine.—Mitte.—Black Rook.—Nilsus.—Ferdinand and Miranda.—W. Airey.—T. W. of Canterbury.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1496.

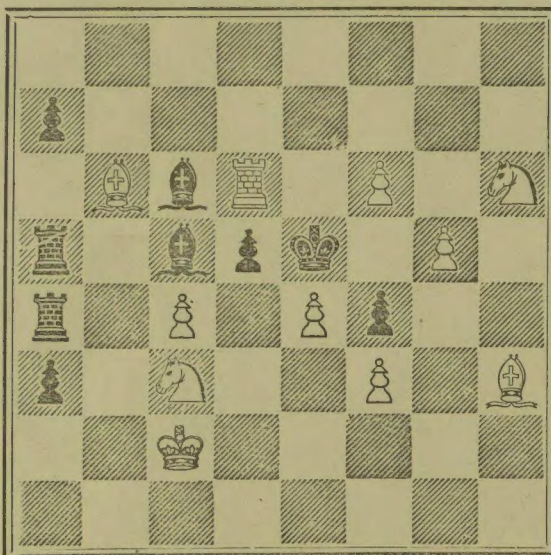
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K Kt sq	K to B 3rd*	2. Q to Q 4th.	Mate.

*1. One of the Knights is moved. 2. Q to K Kt 7th, or Q to Q R sq. Mate.

PROBLEM NO. 1497.

By Mr. R. B. WORMALD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in three moves.

CHESS IN NORWICH.

Game between Messrs. ZUKERTORT and I. V. H. TAYLOR. (Irregular Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. Z.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. Z.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	31. Q to Q B 2nd	P takes B P
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	32. B takes Kt	P takes P (ch)
3. P to Q 4th	Q to K R 5th (ch)	33. K to Kt sq	Q to Q Kt 3rd
4. K to K 2nd	P to Q 4th	34. B to R 7th (ch)	
5. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th		
6. P to K 5th	P to K Kt 4th		
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K 2nd		
8. Q to Q 3rd	P to Q B 3rd		
9. B to Q 2nd	Kt to Q R 3rd		
10. P to Q R 3rd	Kt to K B 4th		
11. R to K sq			

In a game previously played Mr. Zukertort captured the Kt with his Queen, and won the partie.

12. K to Q sq Q to K R 4th

13. Kt to Q sq Kt to K 2nd

Black could have gained the exchange here and on his former move, but he thought it better to maintain the attack.

14. K to B sq Q to K R 4th

Mr. Zukertort pays dearly in loss of moves for his whimsical opening.

15. P to K 2nd B to K B 4th

16. Q to K 2nd P to K Kt 3rd

17. Kt to K Kt sq P to K Kt 5th

18. B takes P B to K R 3rd

19. Q takes B Kt to Q B 2nd

20. Q to Q 2nd P to K R 4th

21. P to K Kt 3rd Castles on K side

22. Kt to K 2nd P to Q Kt 4th

23. Kt to K B 4th Kt takes Kt

24. P takes Kt P to Q R 4th

25. Kt to K 2nd K R to Q B 3rd

26. Kt to Kt 3rd R to Q B 2nd

27. Kt takes B Kt takes Kt

28. B to Q 3rd P to Q 4th

29. P takes Q B P R takes P

30. P to Q B 3rd P to Q Kt 5th

White afterwards remarked that he should, instead of giving this check, have moved his Queen to Q 2nd at once.

31. Q to Q 2nd K to B sq

32. K to R 2nd R to Q Kt sq

33. B to Q B 2nd P to Q 5th

A very good move, and one which is productive of much interesting strategy.

34. P to K B 5th R to Q B 6th

35. P to K B 6th

Mr. Zukertort considered, after playing thus, that P to K 6th was the proper move. We believe that move would have won the tables and given him a winning game.

36. Q to Q B 4th

37. Q to K R 6th (ch) K to K sq

38. Q to R 8th (ch) K to Q 2nd

39. P to K 6th (ch) K to Q B 2nd

40. Q takes R (ch) K takes Q

41. B to Kt 3rd R takes B

An inconsiderate sacrifice. By playing P to Q 5th he could have won the game easily. For example:—

42. P to K 7th* P to Q 5th

43. K takes P R to Q 7th (ch), and mates in four moves.

*44. K takes P. Mate in three moves.

If he play R to K 2nd, Black takes the Bishop with B to K 3rd and wins. Indeed, play how he may, defeat is inevitable.

45. K takes R Q to Q B 6th (ch)

46. K to R 2nd Q to Q B 7th

47. R to Q Kt sq Q to Q B 6th (ch)

48. K takes P Q takes P

49. K to R sq, discovering check, and the game was drawn.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CITY OF LONDON AND THE VIENNA CHESS CLUBS.

This contest, which was noticed in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Sept. 7, has advanced considerably since then. Nearly a dozen moves have been transmitted from each side, and the games have reached a point whence every move will be looked forward to with interest. The moves made up to the present week are as follow:—

LONDON GAME.	VIENNA GAME.
WHITE (London).	BLACK (Vienna).
1. P to Q B 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th
3. Kt to Q 5th	P to K 2nd
4. P to Q 4th	P takes P
5. B to K B 4th	P to Q B 3rd
6. Kt takes B	Kt takes Kt
7. K takes P	Castles
8. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th
9. Castles	P to K R 3rd
10. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd
11. Kt to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd
BLACK (Vienna).	WHITE (London).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P
4. Kt takes P	Q to K R 5th
5. Kt to Q Kt 5th	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)
6. B to Q 2nd	Q takes K P (ch)
7. B to K 2nd	K to Q 4th
8. Castles	B takes B
9. Kt takes B	Q to K B 5th
10. P to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
11. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to K Kt 5th
12. P to K Kt 3rd	

NOTTINGHAM CHESS CLUB.—The annual soiree of this club was held on the 18th ult., and is said to have been the largest and most influential meeting of the kind that has taken place in Nottingham for many years. The best of the play consisted of games between the chief players of Derby, headed by Mr. Thompson, and those of Nottingham, led by Mr. Hamel. The result of these contests gave to Nottingham a majority of one game only. After supper, at which the chair was taken by Mr. W. Ward (the Mayor), several matches were arranged for the coming winter. Among these the one which is likely to engage most attention is to consist of two games to be played by correspondence—one between Mr. Thompson, of Derby, against Mr. Hamel, of Nottingham; the other between Mr. Harris, of Derby, versus Mr. Ward, of Nottingham. We shall endeavour to find room for two or three of the games played on the 18th, if they are sent to us immediately.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

To observers of Parliamentary doings during the Session it must be satisfactory to know that Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen has been lecturing on the Colonies before some of his constituents at Deal, because it is felt that he has at last had an opportunity for producing in full subject matter with which he has been long labouring, and which he has, so to speak, been able only to indicate once or twice in the House. Since this honourable gentleman has been Under-Secretary for the Colonies he has added several cubits to his political stature. He obviously believes that he has at last found his official and administrative mission, and he has expanded and become, as it were, efflorescent under the influence of the idea. When he rises to answer a question on colonial affairs, though he is not demonstrative in the rough sense of that word, there is about him an air and a tone which seem to demand of his audience that they should understand that he is colonial policy personified, and that the principles on which he acts are those alone which can retain the connection—real, and not merely formal and nominal—between the colonies and the mother-country. When, as has happened, he has had to speak at length on a motion having reference to what are still fancifully called "our dependencies," he develops a proclivity towards "lecturing" which has doubtless led him to do the real thing in that way lately at Deal. It is all exposition, while arrangement and preparedness are eminently conspicuous in the smooth, unchecked flow of speech and the apparent abstraction from the audience, the sound being such as to suggest that what is being said has ere then been soliloquy. Somehow, hearers find in themselves a sort of consciousness that the secretary in chief of the department is being curiously ignored, and that the House is asked to consider that it has before it the incarnation of the Colonial Office. Assuming that the policy propounded is good, the country cannot but be congratulated on the possession of a sub-Minister for the Colonies who has seemingly thrown his whole powers into his mission.

No doubt there are comprehensive geographers who know the latitude and longitude of Melpaish, and all about it; but probably most people will be content with the knowledge that its name has been brought before the world and itself made famous by being the place from which Sir James Elphinstone has addressed his ruined and degraded country at large. Be it understood that Sir James's political scepticism seems to have widened; and, whereas hitherto it only comprehended a Radical Ministry, it is now directed against the faithless and time-serving House of Commons. With a certain literalness, inasmuch as he was speaking at Melpaish, he has been "as the voice of one crying in the wilderness." Have no trust in Parliament, add to your previous distaste for and dislike of Radicals a wholesome suspicion of mere Conservative membership, and fall back on confidence in abstract Toryism, indicated by rough-and-ready railing at every political and Parliamentary man and thing. The storm of debate is Sir James Elphinstone's element, and he generally evinces some ingenuity in getting up one, in order that he may roll about in it and liberate his mind by the pouring forth of something akin to that full-bodied language which in the last generation sea-captains were accustomed to call to their aid when carrying on smartly the duties of seamanship at moments requiring special energy.

There are some gentlemen in the House who in a manner excite melancholy sympathy. They are palpably earnest in their desire to be useful, seem conscious that there is something in them if they could only get it out, but who, because they are angular in their mode of expressing themselves, besides having a fatal tendency to intervene at the most inopportune junctures, are doomed to inevitable disregard or attention, and ought to be happy if they are only in that state, and do not call up clamorous opposition in the shape of hooting down. A type of this class of member is Sir George Jenkinson. It may be well supposed, judging from his anxious activity and zealous intervention in most Parliamentary matters, that he has a fund of wise suggestion deep down in the recesses of his thoughts, but which he cannot bring to the surface, owing to the want of what may be called the mechanism of development. There has been of late a touch of sadness about him, and he has been less forward in presenting himself—a state of things which is, probably, owing to the conviction that an unappreciating House does not sympathise with him, does not accept the originality of his ideas, and will not acknowledge his rhetorical powers; all which, however, is not very odd. But it might well be wagered that when he comes before his Wiltshire constituents, who "had eyes and chose him" as their representative, he exhibits all that perfectibility as a politician which is not perceived by an obtuse and misjudging House; and perhaps he is content with the obvious compensation.

Now and again, when Sir Thomas Acland has been delivering himself in the House, it may have occurred to some who listened to him that he is in some sort an anomaly, inasmuch as he is palpably struggling to amalgamate country-gentlemanism and Radicalism. The process is now pretty well understood "indoors;" but when considering some of his recent expositions in that way down in Devonshire it may have been observed that his struggle was more severe, and, if it were not profane to say so, something of trimming might be detected in his utterances in general, compensated for, however, by an occasional bold and courageous enunciation of facts, not altogether agreeable, which landowners will have ere long to face. Once he said something in the House which gave a clue to his lapse from comparative Conservatism into not inconsiderable Liberalism. He said that "he was not a hunting man." Probably he is also not "a sporting man;" and, with these usually inborn attributes of country gentlemen wanting, he is not so much enveloped in the mists of prejudice which they usually, however insensibly, generate in the minds of his class, and so he can be a very fair Liberal.

It has often been found that as good a way as any to make a position in the House is to take up an idea, stick to it, and work it out on every available occasion. Doubtless, the exhibitions of these "hardy annuals" are not very largely attended; but the exhibitor generally has the field clear to himself; and, to speak literally, if a gentleman has the chance, and avails himself of it, to talk to half a dozen members for a couple of hours, he must inevitably be so far well placed in the "chronicles" as to suggest to the outside world that he has made a Parliamentary success. This plan has been very well carried out by Sir Massey Lopes, who has made local taxation his speciality, and can discourse—not very unpleasantly, either—on the subject to any extent. As the Government has taken up the question, perhaps his Parliamentary hobby is in peril; but, as he would seem to have indicated the other day, somewhere in the country, he has hopes that Ministers will so deal with the subject as to give him a new point of departure, and even a better grievance whereon to dilate than he has even now.

Mr. Childers, M.P., who has been, during the week, visiting his friends at Pontefract, yesterday week presided at the meeting of the Shipwrecked Fishermen's Benevolent Society.

A BISHOP'S PASTORAL STAFF.

The clergy and laity of the diocese of Hereford, headed by the Earl of Powis, lately presented a pastoral staff to their Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. James Atlay. The staff, which has been made by Messrs. Cox and Sons, of Southampton-street, Strand, and exhibited in the International Exhibition just closed, is carved out of a piece of oak which formed one of the pillars of the episcopal residence at Hereford, built about the year 1180. It is supposed that the tree of which this staff is made must have been growing long before the Norman Conquest, and possibly when the see was re-established by the Saxon Prelate Putta in the seventh century. The staff is 6 ft. 3 in. high, and is divided into four sections. In the centre of the crook is the carved figure of our Lord, with right hand erect, and emblems of Royalty in the left. The "Agnus Dei" is carved on the reverse, while an angel with displayed wings, beneath the crook, carries a shield with the arms of the diocese. Silver is the only metal adopted; but the greater part of it has been oxidised, and relieved with gold and elaborate enamel-work. The projections of the staff are surrounded with metal bands, in which are set malachites and carbuncles cut in the ancient manner. The lower projection bears the inscription, "Passe oves meas." Portions of the stem are plain, but the remainder has richly-carved patterns incised or in relief. A case of oak and glass has been provided for the permanent preservation of the staff, on which is a brass plate with the following inscription:—

*Triplex sum baculus triplicem pastoris in usum,
Curva trahit, directa regit, pars infima pungit;
Punge imā Pastor! recta rege, et atrahere curvā;
Attrahere palantes, justos rege, punge morantes—
Collige, duc, stimula; tibi Christi pro grege cura
Una sit et triplex. En! virga laboris imago.*

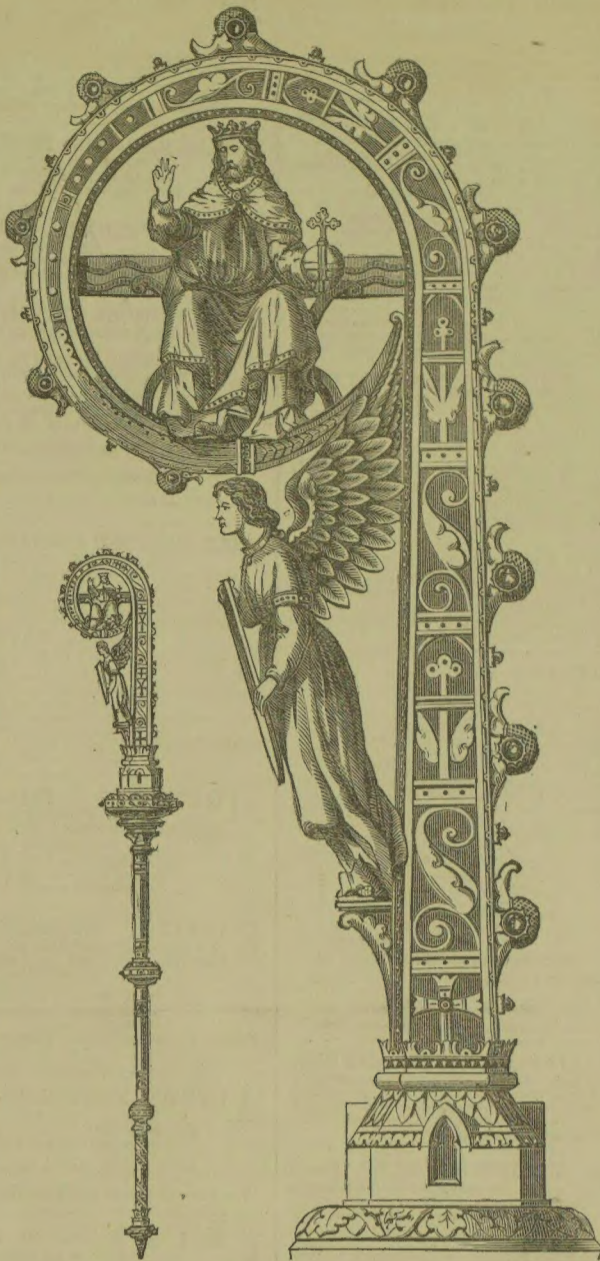
The presentation of a pastoral staff has been made within the last week or two in three other dioceses, to the Bishops of Lincoln, Lichfield, and Brechin.

SHIP GUNS AND SHIP ARMOUR.

In the Number of this Journal for July 13 an account was given of the trials of ship artillery against ship armour, in Portland Roads. The Glatton, ironclad turret-ship, was fired at by the 25-ton guns of the Hotspur, and was twice hit. The effects are shown in our Engravings now published.

The first shot that struck hit the turret about 5 ft. from the side of the right-hand port, and 10 in. above the horizontal joint of the two armour-plates, the centre of the shot striking about 5 in. from the centre of a 4½-in. armour bolt. The effect was to lift the plate bodily at one end 2 in., at the other an eighth of an inch. The head of the "bolt" was driven off; and the nut, containing the point of the bolt, weighing about 100 lb., was found on the top of the inner trunnion block of the right gun. This nut was driven through the inner skin of the turret, which is a quarter of an inch thick, and which it has torn off about 2 ft. round the hole. About fifty of the heads of the screw rivets that secured the inner skin were forced off by the concussion. Two of the vertical frames were distorted and cracked. These frames are only 5½ in. wide at this part; at the sides they are 10 in. wide, but were reduced in width to give more room for working the guns. The point of the shot appears to have penetrated the 14 in. armour-plate, which it split entirely through, vertically, for a length of 7 ft.; and the shot was broken up, the point being left in the hole. The shelf-plate which supports the side was driven down almost close to the gutter, which it probably touched at the moment; the brackets that support this shelf-plate were considerably buckled. The damage done by this shot was very considerable. It is shown by the engraved section, taken through the side of the turret, as correctly as could be seen and drawn.

The second shot grazed the glacis-plate, which is about 3½ in. thick at this part. The shot indented the upper part to a depth of 1½ in., and the underside was split in several directions, the crack at its widest part being about 1½ in. wide and through the plate. The shot then entered the 14-in. armour, between the ports, to a depth of 13½ in., and rebounded, leaving a clean hole, which had the exact shape of the point of the shot. This shot also bent down the shelf-plate on the gutter, as was done by the other shot; but the damage done inside the turret was considerably less, the shot having



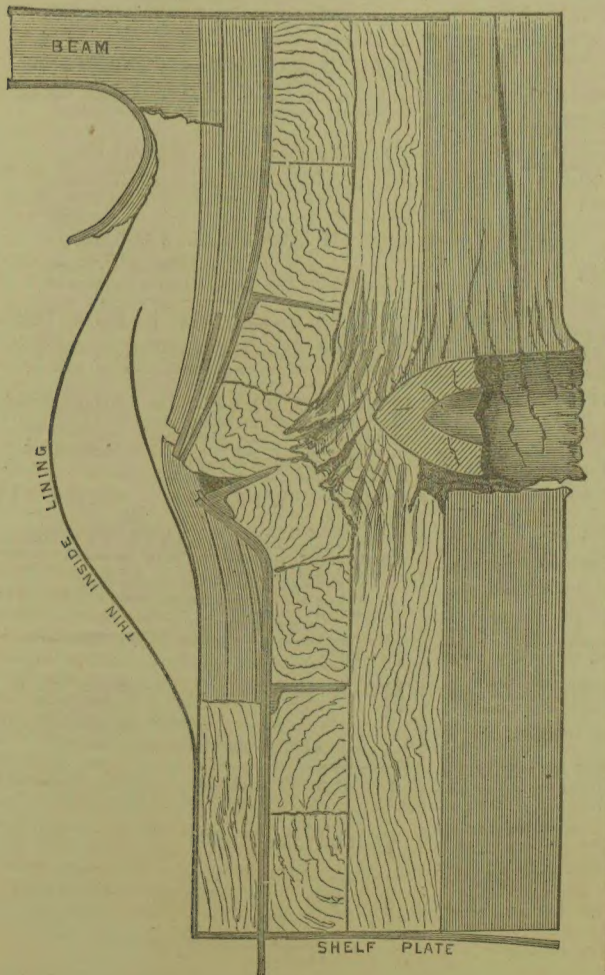
PASTORAL STAFF GIVEN TO THE BISHOP OF HEREFORD.

only driven off the two middle buffers, immediately opposite the point of concussion. Had this shot been fired from a greater height, or had the ship been heeled over, or had a flat-headed shot been used, there is no doubt the damage done to the glacis-plate would have been very great, and most probably a portion of it would have been driven against the side of the turret, and would have given great difficulty in turning.

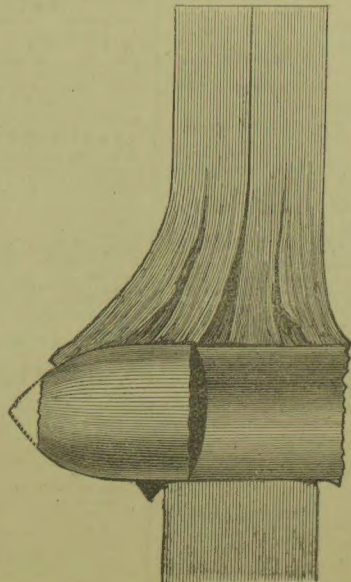
A rope or india-rubber mantelet hung inside the turret to the depth of the armour would be very advantageous in stopping rivet-heads or loose pieces from flying about in the turret; and the brackets under the shelf and glacis-plates should be stronger and closer together than they are now made.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Dec. 15, 1870, of Robert Vyner, Esq., of Gauthy, Lincolnshire, who died on Sept. 24, was proved in London on the 22nd ult., by Henry Frederick Clare Vyner and Robert Charles de Grey Vyner, the executors, the personal property being sworn under £300,000. The testator bequeaths to his nephew Robert Charles de Grey Vyner, of Linton Springs, Wetherby, Yorkshire, £30,000; to Lady Mary Gertrude Vyner, the widow of his brother, Henry Vyner, £3000; to his niece Henrietta Countess de Grey, £1000; to his niece Theodosia Sambrooke, wife of Clement Count de Mont Réal, £15,000, and an annuity of £300 in addition to the £250 per annum secured to her by her marriage settlement; to the Rev. William Philipps Vyner, £1000 and an annuity of £200; to his butler, Charles Hill, £500 and an annuity of £50; to his footman, William Cross, £200 and an annuity of £20; to his groom, George Holmes, an annuity of £40; to his housemaid, Martha Halfacre, an annuity of £20; and to each of his other servants who have been in his service three years one year's



SECTION OF ARMOUR PIERCED BY SHOT.



SIDE VIEW OF SHOT LODGED IN ARMOUR.

wages; five years, two years' wages; and seven years, three years' wages—all the legacies are given duty free. The residue of his real and personal estate the testator devises and bequeaths to his nephew Henry Frederick Clare Vyner, of Newby Hall, Yorkshire.

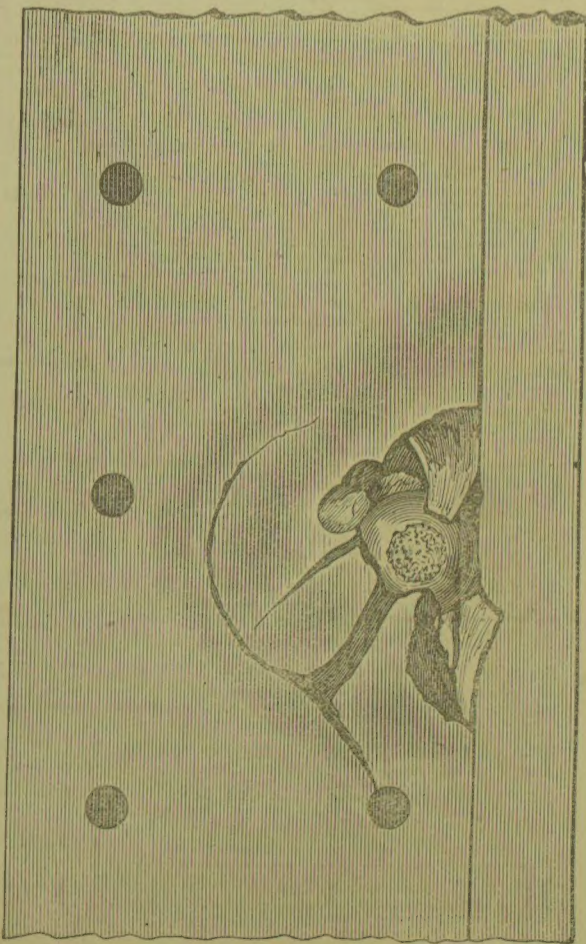
The will, with one codicil, of the late Charles Lever, who died at Trieste, on June 1, was proved at the principal registry, on the 16th ult., by John George Adair, Esq., and Philip Rose, Esq., the executors. The personal property is sworn under £4000. The will is dated July 1, 1865, and the codicil May 14, 1870. The testator recites that his youngest daughter, Sydney, is amply provided for by her marriage settlement; and that his daughter Kate, the wife of Bowes Watson, will ultimately, under the provisions of the settlement executed on her marriage, come into the possession of an adequate income; and he therefore gives the whole of his property, including his policies in the Globe and Guardian Insurance Offices, to his executors upon trust, in the first place to pay his debts, funeral and testamentary expenses; then to set apart £1000 and to pay the interest to his daughter Kate until she shall under her marriage settlement, come into the income of the property therein settled upon her, after which event the £1000 is to fall into his residuary estate. The annual income of his residuary estate is directed by testator to be paid to his unmarried daughter, Julia, for her life, and at her decease the capital is to go to such persons and in such manner as she shall by her last will and testament direct.

The will of David Moss, formerly of Montreal, Canada, and late of No. 148, Harley-street, proved at the principal registry on the 23rd ult., under £90,000, contains the following charitable bequests:—To the Jews' Hospital, Norwood, the Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, the Jews' Blind Society, the Hand-in-Hand Asylum for Decayed and Aged Tradesmen, the Jewish Widows' Home Asylum, the Jewish Emigration Society, and the Jews' Free School, 19 gs. each; to the Jews' Orphan Asylum, 50 gs.; and to the Montreal English Hospital, the Jewish Soup Kitchen Society, the Jewish Tract Society, the Young Men's Hebrew Benevolent Society, as a subscription for the establishment of a Jewish College at New York, and towards the erection of the Freemasons' Widow and Orphan Asylum, contemplated by the Grand Lodge of Canada, 10 gs. each. The testator directs his executors to purchase one hundred pair of strong, serviceable blankets, at from 12s. to 15s. per pair, and deliver them to the board of guardians of the Jewish poor of London for the purpose of being lent to distressed poor persons, and he bequeaths the sum of £100 to the said board to cleanse and keep up the supply of blankets. There are similar bequests of one hundred pairs of blankets to the St. George's Society of Montreal, and the Rev. S. M. Isaac, of New York, accompanied in each case by a legacy of 400 dols. currency to cleanse and keep up the supply. The testator leaves to the German and English Synagogue, Montreal, 400 dols. Canadian currency; and to the synagogue in Great Portland-street £25, the synagogue in Sydney £10, and the synagogue in Toronto £10 for an offering for his departed soul.

The will, with two codicils, of Mrs. Frances Lovibond, of No. 23, Manchester-square, and of Old Windsor Lodge, Old Windsor, who died on the 1st ult., was proved, on the 18th ult., by Richard Henry Perryn, Esq., and John Hatfield Brooks, Esq., the nephews of the deceased, the executors. The personalty is sworn under £40,000.

The will of Samuel Devonshire Penrose, Esq., of Lanesfield, Lansdowne, Cheltenham, was proved in London, on the 10th ult., by Mary Ellen Penrose, the widow of the deceased, the sole executrix, under £6000. The testator gives all his property to his widow.

The inquest respecting the death of Mrs. Haines, who was killed by the railway accident at Kelvedon, was resumed and concluded yesterday week. Captain Tyler, the inspector of the Board of Trade, having on a previous day given an opinion that the accident was caused through the defective state of the springs of the engine, it was shown in evidence yesterday week that the engine was examined before the journey was commenced, and that the springs were sound then. The jury found a verdict of "Accidental death," and they expressed an opinion that the breaking of the fractured spring was not the cause but the result of the accident, which they attributed to the defective state of the sleepers.



SHOT WITH POINT BROKEN OFF IN THE ARMOUR.

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